CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city (per week) .25
" " (per quarter) 3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months 6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 6.00
Weekly, single copy one year 2.50
" " six months 1.25
Club of four copies, one year 9.00
" " ten " 20.00
" " twenty " 40.00
And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864. NUMBER 91.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches continue to supply the details, not before given, of the brilliant movements of Gen. Grant's army on the right, or east bank of the James River, on Thursday of last week, and the subsequent desperate attempts of the enemy to dislodge them. By a telegraphic error of transmission, the figures of loss in the 10th were given at FIVE THOUSAND, and so sensationlized by some of our neighbors, yesterday. In place of this, the loss to Gen. Birney's corps was five hundred, and by some of the authorities, elsewhere, this morning, stated as high as 800 or 1,000. Gen. Grant's dispatch, with modest brevity, only announced the achievement and left other chroniclers the thrilling details of its mode, which made it one of the most thrilling episodes of the war. The rebels hotly contested our advance, though they only lightly contended for the first line of rifle-pits. Everything confirms the reports of the strength of the rebel defenses on the side of Richmond thus reached, and the dispatches of yesterday and to-day tell in a graphic manner of the perils of our advance. Nothwithstanding the fierce opposition, the steady valor of our troops, both white and colored, prevailed, and advices elsewhere report our troops strongly intrenched, and having resisted on Friday three desperate attempts by the rebels to retake the works we had captured on Thursday, an undertaking deemed of such vital import to the rebels, that General Lee headed the movement in person. The bold push by our advance of cavalry, to the very front of the inner line of works defending the rebel capital, was, though only temporary, the drop too much for the peace of the rebel citizens, who seem to have realized the very extremity of terror and alarm. And this is the latest situation. The siege of Richmond enters upon a new phase. With a little further extension of our advantages gained, it will fall into our hands without assault or hard fighting, save what of the latter may be necessary to beat back the assaults of the desperate enemy, and this may indeed give us serious work. Lee has since the battle of the Wilderness avoided a general battle. Our present operations must force him to it.

Our Washington and New York dispatches continue to refer to Secretary Fessenden's new loan of forty millions advertised in our last issue. The securities offered are the popular 5-20 bonds, known to and understood by everybody. Bids will be received until noon of the 14th inst. The first half is to be paid October 29th, and the second half October 31st. One-half of the first installment may be paid in certificates of indebtedness. This will cause an advance in the price of the latter, which sold on Saturday at 95c. The bids for the loan will be very large.

"An Army of 16,000 Rebels investing St. Louis—A Battle—Union Victory—1,500 Rebels Killed." Such was the startling bulletin and caption of the evening paper yesterday, creating some sensation in the city, among those who did not reflect that the city papers of yesterday morning gave two days later news from St. Louis, without even a hint of such stupendous and bloody work. The item reached our neighbor, we believe, second hand, from a passenger on a canal boat, forwarded by the Archer road omnibus.

Gen. Hooker has arrived at Columbus and taken command of the Northern Military Department, comprising this and adjoining States. Gen. Heintzleman has been ordered to Pennsylvania.

The order restricting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition in the military department comprising the northwestern States is rescinded, as will be seen elsewhere. It will be greatly to the satisfaction of trade and do no harm to loyalty, as the events of the past few weeks have badly scotched the snake generation in the Northwest.

The situation in Missouri is unchanged. The rebels in three columns threaten Rolla. Price leads the movement, which General Rosecrans is actively moving to thwart.

The gallant General Ransom is, we learn from a private letter, now in command of the 17th Army Corps, to which corps his division has been transfered from the 16th, making him the ranking officer of the former. Illinois and the Northwest will follow him with pride wherever he goes. His command is now in the front with Sherman.

The war in the Shenandoah seems to be well nigh over, by Early's having been driven out of the Valley. Sheridan has done his work splendidly.

The Ohio disloyalists who thought to organize to defeat the draft by armed resistance, wisely came to a different conclusion on being confronted with a *few bayonets*. It is one thing to bluster and vapor in the service of the rebellion, it is quite another to stand up and oppose our boys in blue.

In answer to a correspondent we may state that the overland stages are not running, owing to the Indian war. For long reaches of the distance, and in one stretch for four hundred miles, the hostile red-skins have burned the stations and destroyed all the hay. It will be a work of some weeks, even after the suspension of active hostilities, to restore the route. Ben Halliday will do it as early as any man on the continent could, but the chances for its being done this fall are not promising.

Gold yesterday ranged from 191½ to 191¾, reaching at one time in the day a figure two cents lower.

Our Minnesota dispatch gives a highly interesting statement from the Far Northwest. The redskins are getting sick of the war, and squads of them come to Fort Geary in a beggarly and destitute condition asking for food.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The run on the State Savings Institution yesterday was a small as well as foolish affair. The bank received as much money during the day from large depositors as it paid out in small ones. The panic was confined exclusively to laboring men and women, who had sums ranging from ten to one or two hundred dollars deposited, and who are unable to discriminate between one bank and another. Like the excited Frenchman, if they can have their money they don't want it; if they can't have it they want it very much. The majority of them will be coming back before the end of the week to deposit the very money which they drew out in their fright yesterday.

The Institution has the right, by virtue of its charter, to require from savings depositors thirty days' notice of their intention to withdraw their money when the amount deposited is less than $100, and sixty days when the amount is over $100. Each depositor is required to sign an agreement to that effect when his money is received, and the following memorandum is printed in each blank book:

"Depositors may become sick, or otherwise need their money. It is therefore provided that they may draw it out on the first Monday in each month, on giving one month's notice of such drawing, where the sum is less than $100; if over that amount, two months' previous notice may be required. The reason of this rule is, if the money could be called for at any time, the trustees could not lend it out or employ it to the advantage of those making the deposits. A sufficient fund, however, will be kept on hand to meet ordinary demands, and this rule will not be enforced unless it should become necessary in order to protect the interests of the depositors."

In view of this provision, the Board of Trade yesterday passed the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that, in case of panic, savings institutions in a solvent condition should avail themselves of their chartered rights by requiring notice of the withdrawal of deposits."

We understand that the Directors of the Savings Institution, feeling confident of their ability to stand the run, in its present proportions, for an indefinite period, without being obliged to "slaughter" their customers, have determined not to avail themselves of this right, but to meet all calls on demand. The public will commend their purpose, (while holding the Institution justified in enforcing the rule should it become necessary,) because their promptitude in meeting their liabilities tends to allay the [illegible] already allayed it to a great extent. The only difficulty experienced in the [illegible] been to get enough small notes to [illegible] exact change.

The crowd which besieged the bank in the [illegible], dwindled to small proportions [illegible] afternoon, and many who came in [illegible] and heat, fully persuaded that their money was in danger, went away when they [illegible] that all hands were being served as fast as they could get in. There was no unusual [illegible] upon any of the banks after [illegible] and there were no failures.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Further from the Movement Nearly to Richmond.

Our Loss in the Affair Nearly One Thousand.

Splendid Fihtging of our Troops---Valor of the Negro Soldiers.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH---SHERIDAN AFTER EARLY !!

Our Cavalry Rumored at Gordonsville.

A Great Scare at Richmond--A General Skedaddle.

Lee Military Dictator--Only One Newspaper Left.

"A Life or Death Struggle" Near at Hand.

From the Northwestern Frontier--The Indians Getting Sick of War.

They are Starving and Begging For Peace.

Gen. Hooker Relieves Gen. Heintzleman at Columbus.

The War in Missouri--Movement of Price's Forces.

Political Letter from Gen. McCall on the Peace Programme.

From Washington--The Public Debt--The New Loan---General Items.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. }

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated Harrisonburg, October 1st, 9.30 p. m., has been received by this Department. It states: "I have been to Staunton and Waynesboro with cavalry, destroyed the iron bridge on the South river at Waynesboro, throwing it into the river, also the bridge over the Christiana creek and and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro."

Details of future operations are for obvious reasons omitted.

The following dispatch is the latest received from General Grant:

CITY POINT, Sept. 29—8.30 p. m.

To Major General Halleck:

General Butler on the right of the James river, and General Meade southwest of Petersburg, occupy the same positions as yesterday. There has been very little fighting to-day. A few prisoners were captured yesterday.

Gen. Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

No dispatches have been received for three days from General Sherman, but vigorous measures, which, it is believed, will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from the rebel raiding parties under Wheeler and Forrest.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana State Fair—Political and Military Items—The Draft.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 3.

The Twelfth Annual Indiana State Fair will be open for visitors to-morrow. The arrangements are all on a liberal scale. The buildings are large and roomy, and the track is in fine order. A large number of entries were made to-day in various departments, the mechanical being the best represented. The Sanitary department is very attractive. Donations are received daily from all parts of the country.

The troops stationed in and around the city were reviewed this afternoon by Gen. Hovey and staff, and the display was very fine. The 5th and 17th regiments V. R. C., 37th, 43d and 46th Mass. and the 25th battery took part in the affair.

General Love has accepted the Copperhead nomination for Congress, in this District, on the McClellan platform, under a pressure of duty to the country. The report that he is a cousin of rebel Gen. Lee, will lend him some strength among the Sons of Liberty.

The Butternuts of Crawford county are disposed to resist the draft. I learn to-day that the sheriff of the county is in command of the insurgents. The authorities here, however, are not alarmed. Prompt measures are being taken to squelch these allies of Jeff. Davis.

Hon. Fred Hassauren is announced to speak at the Wigwam to-night. Gov. Morton will return to-morrow.

The news from all quarters looks well, and the ranks are closing up, confident of success in the great contest. Convalescent Indiana troops are arriving every day. The destruction of the roads south of Nashville, will prevent many from getting home in time to vote. The draft excitement is quieting down. Substitutes command high prices. Col. W. W. Frybarger has been appointed commandant of the camps for the drafted men who are beginning to arrive. Rebel refugees are still coming into the State in large numbers. Arrangements are in progress by which those attempting to vote at elections will be summarily dealt with.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Political and Military Intelligence.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, WIS., Monday, Oct. 3.

A report of a Copperhead meeting here Saturday, in which most infamous sentiments were expressed by Democratic speakers, and some disturbance was made by soldiers, was prepared for you but could not be got through.

The *Patriot* to-night grossly misrepresents and exagerates the lawless conduct of the soldiers with a view to make party capital.

The 5th regiment, and batteries of heavy artillery have left for Virginia within a few days. The men of the 19th are assembling here at the expiration of their furloughs, and will probably leave for Petersburg on Wednesday.

The Supreme Court met on Saturday, and announced several decisions, and adjourned to the 15th.

State School Superintendent McMynn, has arrived, and entered on the duties of his office. Mr. Pickard has removed his family to Chicago.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the young men of this city, took place to night. The Wide-Awakes were reorganized for this campaign.

FROM NOBLE COUNTY, IND.

Gov. Morton at Kendallville.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
KENDALLVILLE, NOBLE CO., IND., }
Monday, Oct. 3d, 1864. }

Gov. Morton spoke here to-day to ten thousand people. Great enthusiasm. It will make a gain of two hundred votes in this county in the coming election for the Union ticket.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Latest from the Indian War—The Red Skins Getting sick of it—Minnesota General Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Monday, Oct. 3.

The Red River *Norwester* of Sept. 1st gives an account of the arrival of four bands of Sioux at Fort Gray in a starving condition. There were some 320 lodges or about 300 men, women and children, under conduct of four chiefs. They were met by Gov. McTavish, who endeavored to turn them back, which they refused. Sixty miles beyond Deer's Head there were 480 other lodges of Sioux who say they have lately had a fight with Sully's troops, in which upwards of twenty Indians were killed and several wounded. They say, "We are not able to fight the soldiers, their guns are longer than our arms."

Gov. McTavish told them they must leave and they agreed to do so on the 20th.

The 3d regiment of re-enlisted veterans who have been for thirty days on furlough, left for the front yesterday. Two companies of heavy artillery will be sent to Nashville early next week.

Minnesota has kept her ranks filled all the time and is bound to be at the death in force.

An immense Union mass meeting, larger even than the one held at St Paul, was held at Minneapolis last night. The Copperheads had called a meeting for the same night, but the speaker selected was the only man present, and he adjourned *sine die*. The Cops are going to retrieve their broken fortunes to-night, but it is useless. The very elements are against them.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The War in Missouri—Rebel Movements and Operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 3.

The statements concerning Gen. Mower's being heard from is contradicted. Our forces from Cape Girardeau have re-occupied Bloomfield and other points on the line of the rebel advance. The Iron Mountain Railroad is to be repaired immediately by the military.

The latest authentic information concerning Price's movements indicates an early attack on Rolla.

Price's forces are moving in close column, commanded respectively by Shelby, Marmaduke and Cooper, with Price in the center column commanding the whole. Cooper's command is composed of half breeds and Indians. They are on the left and Shelby on the right, and the whole force is moving toward Rolla. It is estimated that Price has received accessions to his army since entering the State of about 2,000 men, mostly guerillas and others who returned from his command in the spring. Shelby commanded the column when attacked by Ewing at Morrison Station on Wednesday. No information of Ewing has been received at headquarters, and owing to the storm, communication with Franklin by telegraph is very difficult.

It is reported by stragglers from Ewing's command who have reached this city, that he was surrounded. Cary had parked his artillery and horses and called the enemy to attack him. They were content to harrass his flanks. These men really know very little of the actual situation, but state that Ewing was about 10 miles from Harrison's, moving toward Rolla.

The fortifications around St. Louis have been manned as a precautionary measure.

Adj. Gen. Fuller, of Illinois, is in town. About 10 o'clock this morning he addressed the 13th regiment of Hundred Day men in front of the Lindell House.

An Illinois regiment arrived here this morning whose time had expired after arrival here. The Colonel called the regiment together, when it was unanimously resolved to petition Gen. Rosecrans to be sent to the front after Daddy Price. This regiment is under marching orders.

Communications have been received from Jefferson City as late as last night, when everything was safe. The reported capture of Hermann has not been confirmed.

Citizens who had fled from their homes were petitioning the military authorities for permission to return. Gen. Pleasanton has replied to parties of them that they can be organized into companies and take guns if they will, to go to the front to protect their homes.

Judge Owens, of the 9th Judicial District arrived here to-day. He confirms the report of the burning of the railroad property at South Point. The rebels came over the line of the Pacific Road from Franklin and burned the railroad buildings at Gray's Summit, and thence came to South Point, arriving Saturday night.

As above stated, the evacuation of Washington was caused by the intelligence of the approach of the rebel force from Union. A report was also brought to Washington that on *Friday* night a body of about 1,500 rebel cavalry started from Leesburg in Crawford county, and moved towards Franklin over the branch railroad, burning everything combustible on the road, including Sullivan and St. Clair Station buildings and both the bridges across the Meramac.

Probably this is the force that visited Franklin early Saturday morning and was driven thence a few hours later.

A VOICE FROM THE ARMY.

Maj. Gen. McCall on the Presidential Question.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

At a meeting in Westchester yesterday, a letter was read from Gen. Geo. McCall, formerly commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. McCall ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1862, and has always been a member of that party. It will be seen that Gen. McCall, although one of McClellan's leading commanders, repudiates the gentleman.

GEN. M'CALL'S LETTER.

BELLAIR, Sept. 30, 1864.

Messrs. W. F. Barber, W. P. Marshall and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., inviting me to preside over a mass meeting of the loyal citizens of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties, to be held at the Agricultural Fair grounds, on Saturday next, the 1st of October.

Although I am constrained to decline the honor you have thus intended to convey, I will avail myself of the occasion to express to you my views with respect to the great question of the conduct of the war now before our country and soon to be decided at the coming Presidential election, which views in the main have never under any circumstance undergone change. No one deplored more than myself the stern necessity which required the Northern States to take up arms to quell the rebellion of the South, yet no one more than myself felt the necessity of rousing and exerting all the energies of the country. To this end, one of two things then stared us in the face, either the positive suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union, or the utter and irretrievable loss of position among the nations of the earth and the entailment on our children of an everlasting disagreement, contention and war with southern people.

I now believe, as I always believed, that if the Union is worth preserving it is worth the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

With regard to the conduct of this war, I cannot approve the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convention of the States, until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEO. A. McCALL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN.

The Camp Fires Brightly Burning—The Political Aspect.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 3.

The political campaign in Michigan is assuming more than ordinary interest, and the people, and particularly the loyal portion of them, are fully aroused to the issues of the day. The most cheering news reached us from every portion of the State. The people are moving from the upper Lakes to the Southern tier with a spontaneity of sentiment not equaled since the campaign of 1856. All along the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway the camp fires are brightly burning, and thousands are gathering daily to listen to the eloquent Colonel Hawkins, of East Tennessee, a prototype of Parson Brownlow, who gives the Rebellion and Copperheads death-dealing blows.

Governor Blair, United States Senator, S. Howard and Hon. H. H. Crapo are speaking almost every day, waking up immense enthusiasm everywhere they go.

Hon. Wm. A. Howard and Colonel A. E. Maynard, of this city, have both taken the stump, laboring earnestly for the Union cause. The Copperheads are holding comparatively few meetings, and those are devoid of interest and enthusiasm.

The little Mackerels are disconsolate and desperate, and many of them already consider their defeat certain.

Among the drafted men of this city was Father Hennessy, of St. Patrick's Church. On Sunday he preached an incendiary sermon to his people, saying that he should pay no attention to the call, and should not go unless torn by sacrilegious hands from his people and from the altar. He said he should not send another in his place, but prefer that these men carry out their barbarous instincts, and drag him through the streets in his sacerdotal robes. Trouble is anticipated on account of the sermon.

FROM WILL COUNTY.

The Wilmington Meeting on Saturday Evening.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WILMINGTON, WILL CO., ILL., Saturday, Oct. 1st.

The meeting here to-night was all that the most sanguine had hoped. The Union Hall was filled until every foot of standing room was occupied. Col. Osborn was introduced, and was greeted with cheerful and prolonged applause. The memory of the brave deeds of his regiment, and the wound of the Colonel, gave a peculiar interest to his appearance before the audience, while his words fell like a fire brand upon the gathered crowd. A speech from a wounded soldier, fresh from the front of our army, has a meaning other and far deeper than that conveyed by his words, and Col. Osborn's speech has undoubtedly strengthened the Union cause in this locality.

D. D. Driscoll, Esq., of Chicago, followed Col. Osborn, and made a clear, earnest and pungent speech. Frank Carley, Esq., of Chicago, then addressed the meeting, taking for his text, "The only Path to Peace leads through Richmond." W. C. Goodhue, of Joliet, then spoke for a half hour, earnestly and ably. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and the meeting will undoubtedly have a beneficial influence.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 1, 1864.

Gen. John A. Logan speaks in Springfield on the 5th and Indianapolis on the 6th.

FROM VERMILLION COUNTY.

A Soldier Shot by a Copperhead—His Own Fate.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DANVILLE, Ill., Monday, Oct. 3.

This evening, Dr. Faris, a notorious Virginia traitor residing here, shot without provocation, Geo. W. McKibbins, a returned soldier of the 25th Illinois, killing him instantly. Henry McKibben, brother of the deceased, was also wounded.

The outraged comrades of the deceased pursued Faris to the house of Dr. Lamon, another notorious rebel; they surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Faris. Lamon surrendered Faris, when the exasperated soldiers put twenty bullets through him.

The outraged community refuse to let the traitor be buried from either of the churches.

FROM LEE COUNTY.

E. A. Storrs, Esq., at Dixon.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DIXON, Lee County, Ill., Monday, Oct. 3.

On Saturday evening last, E. A. Storrs, Esq., of your city being invited by the "Young Men's Union Club" of Dixon, to address them, spoke to

New Advertisements.

AVOID THE DRAFT IN THE SECOND WARD.
A MEETING WILL BE HELD
THIS TUESDAY EVEN'G,
At 7 1-2 o'clock,
AT MIRASOLE'S HALL,
No. 214 Wabash Ave., near Adams St.
WE HAVE THE MEN,
AND MUST HAVE THE MONEY
Let every resident of the Second Ward be present this evening and save the credit of the Second Ward from Draft.
oc4-1t BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

800 CASES
CUSTOM MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CONSISTING OF
Men's Kip hf Double Soled Boots,
Men's P. Calf hf Double Soled Boots,
Men's Calf hf Double Soled Boots,
Men's Chicago Kip hf Double Soled Boots,
Boys' Custom Kip Boots,
Youths' Custom Kip Boots,
Women's Calf Double Soled Leather-lined Balmorals,
Misses' Calf Double Soled Leather-lined Balmorals,
Women's and Misses Goat-tip Balmorals.
A large assortment of
Women's Misses' and Childrens' FINE GOODS.
The above goods will be
SOLD AT AUCTION,
At No. 54 Lake street,
OCTOBER 6, 1864, AT 10 A. M.,
For account
Of Whom it May Concern.
GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers.
oc4-1487-3tnet

Drafted Men, Drafted Men,
CALL AT OUR OFFICE
IF YOU WISH TO BE
FURNISHED WITH SUBSTITUTES!
ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
65 Clark Street.
oc4-1468-3tnet

MESS BEEF,
FRESH PACKED.
Now ready and for sale at 219 South Water street.
oc4-1466-1tnet By R. M. GRAVES & CO.

CHEAP FLOUR.
Choice Winter Wheat Flour can now be had at $10.50 at CHICAGO CITY MILLS,
oc4-1437-1t Corner of Kinzie and Jefferson-sts.

BANK TELLER WANTED.
One having had experience in the city preferred. Address, with references, "NATIONAL," at the Tribune office.
oc4-1479-3tnet

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF CHICAGO.
BARGAINS IN
MEN'S CLOTHING,
Great Inducements in
BOYS' CLOTHING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-WEAR,
OF ALL QUALITIES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Our stock and assortment is
IMMENSE,
BEING
More than Double
Any other house in this city,
AND WELL ADAPTED TO ALL CLASSES.
Common Suits, Common Heavy Pants and Vests, medium qualities Cassimere made up in the neatest and best manner; Over-Coats, all grades; Boys' Over Coats, Boys' Cheap Suits, Boys' School Suits, Boys' Fine Suits. In fact, our stock is full and complete
AND FOR
GOOD, DURABLE AND STYLISH
CLOTHING
We will not be Undersold
BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST.
We manufacture our entire stock, and our goods are in the market and will be sold at
VALUE,
Without regard to cost or profit.
G. T. BELDING & CO.,
98, 100 & 102 Randolph Street,
(Directly opposite Matteson House.)
oc4-1485-1t

PANIC PRICES
Monday, Oct. 3d,
ROSS & GOSSAGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
167 & 169 Lake Street,
Have now in Stock
TWO HUNDRED AUCTION LOTS
OF LEADING STYLES OF
Staple & Domestic
GOODS,
Bought at the recent
"PANIC AUCTION SALES"
IN NEW YORK,
Twenty-five to Fifty per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
WE ARE SELLING GOOD
FAST MADDER PRINTS
RICH AMERICAN DELAINES,
"GOLD AT $1.50,"
167 & 169 Lake Street.
ROSS & GOSSAGE.

MANN & CO.'S
BALTIMORE
OYSTER DEPOT.
GEO. MILLER & CO.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of the trade to his
CABINET FURNITURE
No. 209 Lake St.
LOWEST CASH PRICE.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK ASSOCIATION.

TO IRON MERCHANTS.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.
AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.

ONLY $1 PER DOZEN FOR
Gem Pictures.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD.

THOSE SCOTCH AND ENGLISH

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

TWO STRINGS TO HIS BOW.

If Grant's movement against Richmond is only intended to keep the rebel commander in a quandary, we need not be surprised if it succeeds in puzzling ourselves. Grant has for months been getting his own and Lee's armies in a position where Richmond really flanks them both to the north, and Petersburg to the south. If the rebel right gives away, Grant takes Petersburg. If the rebel left yields, Grant takes Richmond. If the rebel centre is broken, Grant sunders Richmond from Petersburg and cuts the rebel army in two. It strikes us the advantages of this position are that Grant is able to deliver a blow from his whole force at either Petersburg or Richmond without the possibility of Lee anticipating where the blow will fall. The strategy of the ordinary battle field is here being applied to a campaign. Grant, by threats of flank movements at each end of the line, is always keeping the enemy's line more extended than his own, and therefore weaker. By making the enemy believe at pleasure that his objective point is either Petersburg or Richmond, which he is the more easily enabled to do, as the capture of either would be almost equally decisive in his favor, he has the advantage of two strings to his bow. He operates on the interior line. If an attack at Petersburg promises success it becomes an assault. If the rebels are fully prepared it still operates as a diversion while the main attack may be delivered at the other end of the line. To obviate the advantages Grant will derive from such a position of the two armies, Lee must either become the assailant, or he must be prepared at every point in his line to withstand Grant's entire force. The strength of our fortifications enables us to invite an assault from Lee at any point without diverting the position of our army intended for active operations.

The strategy here developed is unlike any heretofore employed in the war, as the situation is novel and unprecedented. Donelson, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga furnish us no precedents. Grant is doing a new thing in a new way.

Upon this plan Grant, some weeks since delivered an attack from his right on the north side of the James, which operated as a cover, while simultaneously he advanced his left wing and occupied the Weldon Road. Now, he had in the same manner pushed out his left against the Lynchburg Road as a movement important in itself, yet still more important as a ruse to cover a very formidable advance of his right towards Richmond.

The violence of Lee's assaults on our hold at Chapin's Farm may cause such a withdrawal of his force from Petersburg as to cause Grant to deliver his main attack there. Certainly Lee will not rest with Grant within four miles of Richmond. And yet the danger to Lee of fighting a general battle on the offensive so near Richmond, we can best conceive by reversing the position and imagining what would be our sense of the danger if the success of our cause depended on our ability to drive Lee from a fortified position within four miles of Washington!

RESULT OF McCLELLAN'S ELECTION.

To those who know McClellan and the party in whose hands he is, there can be little doubt as to the effect of electing him President. Those who think the great interests of the country would be safe in his hands, would be disappointed. He would sell his country, because he would be forced to do so. In electing a President, the choice is not merely of the man who is the candidate, but the party which supports him is elected also. If George B. McClellan receives the suffrages of the American people, that party which met here at Chicago and put him in nomination, is also chosen to be the ruling party of the nation for the four coming years. Their men are to hold the offices; their policy is to control the country and their ideas are to enter into and shape all our public affairs. The candidates are but two men, who will only lead, if they even do that, the other members of their body are followers. If Gen. McClellan were Gen. Jackson he could not control that herd of men. They would have their way with him in all the great matters in which they feel so lively a concern. He would be forced to bend to their will, and would have but a moderate share of the influence which should shape practical matters of the Government. But McClellan is not Gen. Jackson. He is a man of weak purpose. He does not lack information, but he lacks clearness, and decision, and strength of purpose. The Richmond *Enquirer* knows him, and described him accurately when it said he would be "a mere puppet in the hands of manipulators." That is the exact truth. The men who nominated him know what they want. McClellan does not know exactly what he wants. His views of things are double and confused. Such a man is the most dangerous one that can be put forward in a grave crisis like the present. Such a man when put to trial will be sure to choose the very worst line of public policy that presents itself, for the very worst men would control him.

In the event of his election an endeavor would be made for coaxing the rebels back into the Union. It would fail of course. What next? McClellan could not go on with the war, for his party would not let him. The result would be that disunion would take place. The rebels would be suffered to go under the plea that "all men have the right to chose the government they are to live under." It might not be reached in a year, but it would have to drift to that sooner or later. The rebels would succeed; the nation would be humbled, divided, ruined. Do you want McClellan for President?

VENERABLE IMPERTINENCE.

It is not a matter of the slightest consequence to us what the Chicago TRIBUNE may think or say of the *National Intelligencer*, and we presume that the professional *Army and Navy Journal*, of New York, is equally impervious to criticism from that quarter. But when this Chicago journal proceeds to discredit the character and impugn the veracity of Mr. Swinton because he has been expelled from the Army of the Potomac by Gen. Meade, not by Gen. Grant [we beg pardon, you are mistaken] for some statements not deemed authentic by that commander, we beg to suggest to our contemporary that it does not know what mischief it is doing. This very Mr. Swinton, whom it represents to have failed "as a narrator of past events," has prepared a review of Gen. McClellan's military career, which has been adopted and published by the Republican Congressional Committee in this city, who are busily engaged in its dissemination.—*National Intelligencer.*

"It is not a matter of the slightest consequence to us" what the *National Intelligencer* may think of Mr. Swinton or his pamphlet, though we are smitten with grief at the indifference which that venerable journal betrays toward ourselves. We presume that the pamphlet in question is inferior to Gen. Barnard's Review of the Peninsular Campaign recently published by Van Nostrand. But that is neither here nor there.

The point is, that the *Intelligencer* has failed to discover any inaccuracies in our statement of the comparative losses of Gen. Grant and Gen. McClellan in their respective campaigns against Richmond. We shall not accept impertinence as an answer to the facts in the case. To refresh weak memories we will repeat some of them. Gen. McClellan lost about one-half the number of men by disease that Gen. Grant had lost by battle up to the assault on the defenses of Petersburg by the 9th Army Corps. Gen. McClellan lost more men altogether in his campaign on the Peninsula than Gen. Grant had lost up to the period before mentioned. Gen. McClellan was driven in headlong retreat, (his army did not move quite so fast,) from the objective point of his campaign. Gen. Grant has not been driven at all. On the contrary he has steadily advanced, and either driven the enemy before him or compelled him to abandon all his positions in Northern Virginia and betake himself to the earthworks of Petersburg and Richmond. The difference between the two campaigns is exactly the difference between defeat and victory. If the *Intelligencer* is too blind to see this the people are not.

Hand Over those Mules.

Gentlemen of the Copperhead persuasion in Southern Illinois, have been so intensely anxious that Major General John A. Logan should be on their side, that previous to his arrival last week, they had circulated everywhere that he would soon be home to take the stump for Little Mac. Bets were freely offered and taken, the particulars of one of which will interest if not amuse the public. A few days since, a brother-in-law of the gallant General, living at Carbondale, called, for short, Kirt Campbell, and who has probably the best pair of roadster mules in the State, was bullying Frank Chapman, of Vienna, by offering to bet his mules against six hundred dollars that Gen. Logan would go for the Copperhead nominee. Supposing that his brother-in-law had private information about the opinions of the General, Chapman was declining the bet, when Mrs. General Logan came in, and promptly offered to take it. "But," said the confident Kirt, "you haven't the money to put up." This was at once met by Chapman being security for the brave-hearted lady, and hands were shaken, and the bet formally made. Gen. Logan's terribly bitter and annihilating speech against the whole Copperhead crew, to three thousand people at Carbondale last Saturday afternoon, sufficiently defined his position, and the ownership of the mules. Hand them over, Mr. Kirt. You surely will pay a bet to a gallant lady, fairly won. You are abundantly able to stand it. Better by far send over to the wife of your brave relative, the mules with a fine harness and carriage in the bargain, than to publish yourself to all the women of the nation as about the meanest, crawfishing crab-stick of a Copperhead there is in all Egypt. That's the only honorable way to get out of it. So, in the best possible humor, hand over the mules, Kirt.

☞ Will some person authorized to do so deny in behalf of President Lincoln that he offered Gen. McClellan, through Frank P. Blair, senior, so recently as during the progress of the Niagara peace negotiations, either the Secretaryship of the War Department or an important command in the army? We do not ask what the conditions were accompanying the offer. The fact as to its having been made is the point.—*Chicago Times.*

If any one were to attempt to deny all the falsehoods of the New York *Herald*, which invented this story, or of the Chicago *Times*, which copied it, he would be full of business, besides leading an uncomfortable existence. In this particular case we feel as fully "authorized" to deny that the President offered either position to Gen. McClellan, at the time mentioned, or at any time since he was removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, as the New York *Herald*, or the Chicago *Times*, is "authorized" to affirm it. At any rate we do deny it. We pronounce it equally false and stupid. The President adhered to Gen. McClellan long after the country had discovered that he was a weak and timid commander. When the President found that he was good for nothing except to write pro-slavery essays, he sent him where could have plenty of time to gratify his political tastes, but no opportunity to ruin the armies of the Republic. This step was not taken till the President's mind was firmly made up. The resolution then formed has never been changed for one moment.

General McClellan's Military Interference with Elections.

Some of the Opposition talk loudly about "a free election or a free fight," and assert that the Administration intends to interfere with the freedom of the elections in November. There is no warrant for such assertions, of course. The so-called "military interference with elections," about which some of the Opposition express themselves, amounted to just this: that a sufficient force has been, in some cases, sent to certain localities to prevent disunionists from intimidating loyal voters, or taking possession of the polls.

It has never been even charged that more than this was done; and in doing that much the administration only followed a precedent first set by General McClellan, as the following order will show, issued by him when he commanded the Army of the Potomac:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, October 29, 1861.

"General: There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by disunion citizens, on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of November next.

"In order to prevent this, the *Major General Commanding directs* that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held, *to protect the Union voters*, and *to see that no disunionists are allowed to intimidate them*, or in any way to interfere with their rights.

"He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement, till after the election, all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently, and *who show themselves at the polls* and to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the election. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions *you are authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.* General Stone has received similar instructions to these. You will please confer with him as the particular points that each shall take the control of.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.
Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding Division, Muddy Branch, Md."

In this order General McClellan directs his military subordinates to station troops at the polls; but he goes much further than this, for he orders the peremptory and indiscriminate arrest, without a warrant or other legal proceeding, of a large number of persons, and that without inquiring whether they intended wrong or not; and in order to prevent any interference for the protection of the rights of these persons, he authorized his subordinates to "suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*" at their discretion!

☞ The fluctuations in values by which fortunes are suddenly lost, and people are reduced in a day from plenty to poverty, come of the miserable financial policy of the administration at Washington.—*Secesh Times.*

This statement is utterly false. Here is the truth:

The war established high prices, the Rebellion induced the war, the Northern Democracy sympathized with and sustained the Rebellion. Every penny's advance in the price of cotton shirting—every cent's advance in the cost of sugar, tea and coffee—every dollar's advance in the price of coal—the whole of the enhancement of the cost of living—is directly chargeable to Jeff. Davis & Co., and must be divided between the Northern and Southern members of the firm. The larger share should be charged to the McClellan Democracy.

Etheridge a Rebel.

The following gem occurs in the late Philadelphia speech of Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, before a gang of howling, drunken ruffians at a McClellan meeting: "Why, sirs, a broad acre of men are here before me to-night, resolved, *with strong arms and willing hearts*, to save the Constitution of the country. [Enthusiastic cheers.] On Saturday I heard from the Tenth Legion. They send a greeting to the effect that they *intend to keep the ballot-boxes open for a week.* [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her, to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that *they would keep the ballot-boxes open until they got men enough.* [Great cheering.] Fellow-citizens, all that I thus tell you is the truth." There is conservatism for you, with a vengeance.

The Canada Rebels all for McClellan.

A friend of the American Union, residing in Hamilton, C. W., having read in the Erie *Press* that "all the secessionists in Canada are bitterly hostile to McClellan," writes to assure us that the very opposite is the case. He says: "There are in Hamilton a large number of disloyal Americans, both Northerners and Southerners, and I have yet to see the first one who is in favor of Mr. Lincoln. They know too well who their friends are to be in favor of any one who goes in for crushing the rebellion. The fact is, the secessionists here (and it is the same in other parts of the Province where I have met them,) spend most of their time in lounging about, denouncing Mr. Lincoln and all connected with him. McClellan is their favorite, and they never tire in singing his praises."

Rebel Estimate of Sherman's Army.

The Macon *Telegraph*, of the 27th, gives the following as a reliable estimate of Sherman's army: Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Schofield, encamped at Decatur, 25,000; army of Mississippi, Gen. Smith, encamped at Eastpoint, 23,000; army of Tennessee, Gen. Thomas, encamped at Atlanta, 55,000; total, 103,000. If Sherman has that many men the rebels may as well give up and ground their arms, as they can muster no force able to resist such an army.

Important to Theatrical Stars.

The following decision rendered to Mr. Wm. J. Florence upon a point indicated in the document, is one of importance to the theatrical profession, and incidentally to others. We understand that managers throughout the country are deducting two per cent from the shares in the receipts of actors playing star engagements:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, Sept. 22, 1864.

SIR.—Your letter of the 15th, containing a statement of your engagement at Ford's Theatre, and of the fact that Mr. Ford deducts the share of the gross receipts which you are to receive as compensation for your services two per centum for the Government tax, and inquiring whether this deduction will be credited to you in the assessment of your annual income tax, is at hand.

I reply that no such credit can be allowed you. The tax will be levied on your annual income over six hundred dollars. What compensation you shall receive for your services from Mr. Ford is, of course, a matter of private agreement. But a definite contract having been made, there is no authority given to Mr. Ford under the law to deduct any per centage whatever from your salary.

The law provides that the proprietors of railroads, steamboats, ferries and bridges, may add the taxes severally imposed on them to their rates of fare; but no power whatever is given them to retain any sum whatever from the pay of their employees. Very respectfully,
(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.
W. J. FLORENCE.

☞ When James Buchanan was nominated for President by the Democratic Convention, he did what General McClellan has done; that is to say, he wrote a letter that might be construed by loyal Northern Free State men as an endorsement of their views. When elected he became the agent and slave of the leaders of the rebellion. Shall we give George B. McClellan an opportunity of betraying us, like his Democratic predecessor?

☞ "The Union must be preserved at all hazards," says General McClellan. "If these Southern States cannot be reconciled," says Mr. Pendleton, candidate on the same ticket, "I would signalize their departure by tokens of love; I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it."

☞ Remember, the Democrats were in power in every State that seceded from the Union under Jeff. Davis. That's the way they adhered to the Constitution in the past. The Chicago platform says they will adhere to the Union in the future as in the past. Comment is unnecessary.

FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

JONESBORO, Union Co., Ill., Oct. 1, 1864.

Hon. D. L. Phillips and the writer hereof reached this place to-day from a tour through nearly all the counties east of the Illinois Central and south of the Ohio and Mississippi railroads. We have not missed a single one of our three weeks' appointments, speaking every week-day but one, and sometimes holding an evening meeting in addition to the one in the afternoon. Of course we have had a good opportunity to judge of the Union sentiment in this part of the State, and the changes since the last Presidential contest are truly wonderful. With one or two exceptions where the bills were not posted, the meetings were large and enthusiastic, and we could scarcely realize that this was the "benighted" Egypt we first visited in the campaign of 1856. As a whole it is benighted no more, for the people understand their true interests, and they are working for them with a will that is cheering to every patriotic heart. True there are some counties in which free whisky and free Copperhead Democracy do terribly abound; but when the votes of the counties south of the Ohio and Mississippi railway are counted we shall be very much surprised if the majority is not found on the side of the Union. As an instance, Johnson county gave but forty-two votes for Lincoln, and it is now confidently believed that it will poll seven hundred majority for the Union ticket. Many other counties promise majorities, some of them large, while, of course, some of them where the people have not been made properly to understand the true issues involved in the election, will give considerable majorities for the Copperhead candidates.

THE UNION FLAG AT HALF-MAST.

On arriving at Marion, Williamson county, on Thursday morning, our surprise and indignation knew no bounds at seeing the flag of the Union, bearing the names of McClellan and Pendleton, at half-mast, with a white rag far above it, the emblem of submission and degradation. This is the home of "Josh" Allen, the Copperhead candidate for Congress, and we trust every patriot in the District will properly weigh the base significance of the cowardly act before he votes for such an unmitigated peace sneak traitor as this same Allen has always proved himself to be. In spite of this insolent emblem—the Union men had all they could do to keep the few soldiers in town from tearing it down—we had a large and most enthusiastic meeting at Marion. Processions and flags, music and cheers struck terror into the hearts of the copperheads, who had so basely disgraced the flag of their country. The crowd listened with marked attention to the speeches of Messrs. Phillips and Bross and to that of Judge Scates, who joined us at this meeting. The contest in Williamson county will be close, but the Union men claim a majority of from one to two hundred votes.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings during our tour was held yesterday at Vienna, Johnson county, where the crowd stood in the rain from two to three hours to hear the speeches of Mr. Bross and Judge Scates. They were of course mostly Union men, with a considerable sprinkling of Democrats. When people are willing to listen in the rain for an afternoon to Union speakers, it shows them to be thoroughly in earnest. There was no hall or church in the town that would hold a tithe of them, and hence the unpleasant necessity of holding the meeting in the grove.

The meeting here this afternoon was small, as it rained tremendously all the forenoon, and the roads have become almost impassable.

CROPS, ETC.

The crops in Southern Illinois have been very generally good. Corn is abundant and we noticed a field of sorghum another of tobacco, and a patch of cotton on almost every farm. The cotton has ripened well. We heard of one farmer in Union county who had been offered fifteen thousand dollars for his cotton crop as it stood in the fields, the purchaser gathering it at his own expense. Southern Illinois will export both cotton and molasses, and of tobacco, the value of her surplus will be told in hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars. The soil and climate of Southern Illinois are magnificent, and it is fast becoming what nature intended it to be—the very garden of the Union. Every element of wealth is there in abundance; for, in addition to her wonderfully productive soil and delicious climate, salt, coal and iron, in vast quantities, are found in Saline, Gallatin, and, we believe, some other counties, and had it not been for the abominable whisky and worse Democracy that have there so long borne sway Southern Illinois would now have been far ahead of other sections of the State, in all that can distinguish a free, prosperous and intelligent people. If not rapid, progress thereaway is steady and increasing, and in this the philanthropist and the patriot have abundant reason to rejoice. B.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The McClellan Electoral Ticket and Some of the Rebels Upon it.

[From our Own Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29, 1864.

M'CLELLAN TICKET.

A McClellan electoral ticket has been put in the field by the Copperheads here, and it is headed by ex-Gov. W. P. Cogswell, late President, I believe, of the "Conservative" Convention at Chicago, and it therefore becomes us to inquire who this distinguished individual is.

In the early part of the secession controversy, he was a Union man; but like John Bell he "caved," and became a rabid rebel. He had been an Old Line Whig, but to conciliate the party, Gov. Harris sent for him, requesting his presence at the capital immediately. The Governor came, and as he had been a Colonel in the Mexican war, Governor Harris offered him a Major Generalship.

"Have you made any appointments yet?" asked Mr. C. "Only one—Gen. Pillow; you will rank second."

This was a stunner, and Mr. C. asked time to consider, and agreed to call in the following day. On the evening after the interview, he called on Bailey Peyton, *another of the electors nominated by the McClellanites yesterday*, and asked his advice; and he urged him to accept the place; but he refused, declaring that he would not play "second fiddle to Gen. Pillow." He did not object to the movement of the secessionists, but would not take a position with one who had been a bitter enemy all his life.

On the following day he called on Gov. Harris, and declined the appointment. The Governor then showed him a list of all the offices at his disposal, and offered him his choice; but he refused, at the same time *expressing great interest in the success of the cause, and telling Gov. Harris that when he desired his (Campbell's) advice, he had but to send for him, and he would come, if it were in the middle of the night, when the messenger reached him.*

In May, 1861, Col. Hatton's 8th Tennessee (rebel) regiment had orders to march to Virginia; and on their departure, Ex-Gov. Campbell made a speech to them, urging them on to do their duty to the South, and not to return till its independence was achieved. He told them, however, but they were mistaken in the supposition, that the people of the North would not fight; but as they had the advantage of acting on the defensive, they could and would triumph.

Nor is this all. When Gen. Zollicoffer was commissioned a Brigadier, he wrote a letter to him, congratulating him on the appointment, and giving him advice as to the manner in which he should conduct himself, and as to the selection of his subordinates. The letter was shown to several parties in this city, who clearly recollect its contents.

Such is the first man on the McClellan electoral ticket in this State; is it not "the right one in the right place?"

THE INDIANA TREASON.

More Illinois Traitors.

How Many Men Illinois was to Furnish the Rebels.

The testimony in the Dodd case continues to bring out most startling developments. We give below the testimony of Wm. Clayton of this State:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. [illegible], 1864.

He resided in Warren county, Illinois; was a member of the Order of American Knights, and since that of the Order of the Sons of Liberty; was initiated into the three degrees; entered and continued in the Order in good faith; was admitted a member on the 1st of July, 1863. He was initiated by Dr. McCartney and a man by the name of Griffith, residing in Monmouth county, Illinois; couldn't remember the obligation he took on entering the Order, but had the ritual of the first degree of the O. A. K. The concluding portion of the obligation is as follows: "I do further promise that I will, at all times, if needs be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed of my country, first of all against any Monarch, Prince, Power or Government which may be found in arms against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated a Government for themselves, of their free choice in accordance with, and founded upon the eternal principles of truth which I have first sworn on the vestibule and now in this presence do swear to maintain inviolate and defend with my life. This I do promise without reservation or evasion of mind, without regard to the name, station, condition or designation of the invading or coercing power whether it shall arise from within or come from without, all this I do solemnly promise and swear sacredly to observe, perform, and keep with a full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent that the penalty which will follow a violation of any or either of these most solemn vows will be a sudden and shameful death, while my name shall be consigned to infamy, while this sublime Order shall survive the wrecks of time, and even until the last faithful brother shall have passed from earth to his service in the 'temple not made with hands.'" Witness took the second degree in the fall of 1863, and the third degree in the spring of 1864. There was no essential difference between the O. A. K. and O. S. L. After he took the second degree in the O. A. K. the Order was changed to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. The same officers controlled both Orders. He was still in the Order and met last, two weeks ago. The place of meeting was in the woods. He had held an office in the Order; namely, that of Lecturer of the Vestibule. The organization was first contemplated to bring the Democratic party into power, and was only understood to be a political organization. Afterwards the officers informed the members that it was a military organization. The authorities who had control of the Government, were said to be tyrannical; that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the Order expected to rise to maintain their rights. The O. S. L. frequently drilled, and have been drilling for a year. About two-thirds of the Order were armed, some with rifles and others with revolvers and shot guns. The muster roll of their township was over one hundred. Dr. McCartney, who is the Grand Seigneur of the county, informed the members that there were forty thousand in the State of Illinois, well armed, and that they could depend upon eighty thousand in that State. There were about forty thousand in Missouri, twenty thousand being in St. Louis and the vicinity. The officers said that between May and June there was to be an invasion at three points—into Ohio, to be led by Morgan or Wheeler; into Indiana, to be led by Longstreet; and into Missouri, to be led by Marmaduke and Price; and, in case the rebels come into Illinois, the brethren of the organization were to shake hands and be friends.

An assessment was made on the ledger for the purchase of arms. Their lodge was assessed for two hundred dollars. It was collected by a Col. Barry, or Barrett, of St. Louis. The arms were to come from Nassau to Canada, and were to be brought to the Canada line by the Confederate authorities, but the Order was to pay the cost of transportation from Nassau to the Canada line. It was understood in the Order that the signal for the uprising would be given by the supreme commander, C. L. Vallandigham. Next to him in command was Robert Holloway, of Missouri. There were Lieutenants and Captains, or Colonels, in the order, and a Major General for each Congressional District. The penalty for divulging the secrets of the Order was death. Since the exposure of the Order in St. Louis, and especially of this case, the Order was disposed to be quiet and do but little. The present invasion of Missouri was made known to the Order in his locality by one of Quantrell's men, who said that Price would be in Missouri by October 1st, and stay there until after election, and as much longer as he could. The order in Illinois made no effort to assist him, if he came in. The late exposures had stopped their operations. Their Temples met, but had quit drilling. The American Knights were organized in Illinois by P. C. Wright, of Mississippi or Louisiana, who came to Springfield, Ill., to a mass Democratic Convention, June 17th, 1863, and organized lodges, and instituted a General Council, which appointed two officers for each county, to organize county Temples. Wright is editor of the New York *News* now. He sent a circular, dated January 18, 1864, in which he spoke of the *News* as the O. L. S.'s especial organ, and asking their aid in circulating it, was identified by the witness as the same shown to the lodge by Dr McCartney, of Monmouth, Ill., the Grand Seigneur of the Warren county Temple. The witness gave the mode of testing a brother in the order.

Mr. Felix G. Stidger, in his cross-examination, stated his conversation with Dr Bowles, a prominent O. A. K.: as follows:

He gave me a programme of the operations that were to be carried out. Illinois had pledged herself to furnish 50,000 men, to concentrate at St. Louis, and co-operate with Missouri, who had themselves to furnish 3[illegible],000, and these combined forces were to co-operate with Price, who was to invade Missouri with 20,000, and more, if possible, by the assistance of Jeff Davis, and these 10,000 men were commanded to hold Missouri against the Federal forces that could be brought against it. Indiana was to furnish from 40,000 to 60,000 men, to co-operate with other forces that might come from Ohio, and all were to be thrown on Louisville to co-operate with whatever force Jeff Davis might send into Eastern Kentucky, under Buckner or Breckinridge, as Davis might deem best. Dr. Bowles gave me that as the progress of the war at that time. This was in our first conversation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864.

The money market to-day was again convulsed and panic-stricken. As soon as the banks opened, a determined and persistent "run" on some of them, was kept up all forenoon, but towards the afternoon, it had evidently spent its force, and there was increased confidence. One of the Savings' Banks had a very large crowd of depositors at its door all day, but as the sums asked for were nearly all small, the bank was able to meet the "run." Several of the heavier business institutions were short of currency, and they were obliged to pay checks for large amounts in Eastern exchange, or defer their payment for a day or two; but most of the banks paid every check as promptly as it was presented. There were no signs of weakness exhibited by any of the banks. Even those who were short of "greenbacks," could show enough Eastern exchange, five twenty and other U. S. Bonds, sufficient to pay every depositor two or three times over, but the truth is, this "run" has come on them so suddenly and unexpected that they have not had time to get on funds from the East, and as "greenbacks" cannot be manufactured here, they have to wait till the Express Companies bring them on.

On 'Change the effects of the monetary panic were more observable than anywhere else. There was actually no demand for produce of any kind, and prices were entirely nominal. Money could not be had at any price by those who wanted it, and the bulk of the merchants who had large balances at the banks magnanimously refused to draw a single check or fill an order for grain, although by so doing they could have made thousands of dollars. Towards the close of 'Change, the Board of Trade passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, for the present, we will receive certified checks of solvent banks for all transactions of this Board, and that the leading banks and bankers be requested to designate such certified checks as they will receive on deposit.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that, in case of panic, savings institutions in a solvent condition should avail themselves of their chartered rights by requiring notice of the withdrawal of deposits.

An effort was made by several institutions to sell Eastern exchange, and it was freely offered on the street at 2 per cent discount; but even at this discount, little or none could be disposed of, and it is doubtful if much could have been sold at even 5 per cent discount. This is a feature in money panics altogether unparalleled in the West. Never before was it found to be impossible to sell exchange on New York at a reasonable rate.

Another singular feature of this money panic is the fact that hitherto the main difficulty has been with the currency, and the effort made by the public was to get rid of it. Now it is the very opposite; the great rush is to get the currency. Every success in the field strengthens the faith of the people in "greenbacks."

The fact that the banks have withstood to-day's "run" has restored general confidence in the ability of the leading banks, and we trust that to-morrow will see this confidence increased. Let every merchant do all in his power to aid them in this struggle, and all will go well; but if a daily drain of currency, not required for business, is persisted in, none will lose so heavily by it in money and trade—as our business men. Till this panic is overcome, the entire wholesale and retail trade of the city will be paralyzed, stocks of goods will be duly depreciated, and nothing but failure and ruin will ensue. It is the height of madness and folly to force our banks to their utmost limits at such a time as this.

As we have already stated the banks discounted no paper whatever, and the rates were nominal. Eastern exchange was nominal, although some forced sales were made at 1@2 per cent discount.

Gold in New York opened to-day at 191¼, and closed at 4.45 p. m. at 192. The following are the closing quotations:

At 10.10 a. m.	191¾	3.00 p. m.	191
11.00 a. m.	191¾	4.00	191¾
12.00 m.	191	4.45	192
2.00 p. m.	190¾		

The market here was feverish and excited, and under the scarcity of currency, gold was sold as low as 18[illegible]@185. At one time there was quite a panic in gold, and people were rushing hither and thither offering to sell gold at 180, but the gold brokers had no currency, and the transactions were comparatively light. Silver was heavy at 160@170.

—The Internal Revenue receipts for September were fifteen millions eight hundred thousand dollars, being about the same as for August, but not quite up to the estimates.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Oct. 3, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Board.	2d b'd		1st Board.	2d b'd
N. Y. C.	111½	112¾	Quicksilver	79¾	80
C. & N. W.	48	[illegible]	C. & T.	105¼	105¾
C. & N. W. (pfd).	74	[illegible]	Hudson River	109¼	109
Erie (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cent.	118¼	118¼
Erie (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. cert	[illegible]	....
C. & P.	91	[illegible]	Ill. 6 ₽ cent war loan bonds	....	....
M. S. (com)	66¼	67¾	U. S. 6 ₽ cent 5-20 coupons	106¾	....
M. S. (gtd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ₽ cent bonds 1881	105¼	....
P. F. W. & C.	96¼	96¾	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	108	....
M. C.	119	118	U. S. 1 yr. cert	95¼	....
C. & A. (com)	78¼	....	American gold	191	191
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
N. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Ill. Cent. scrip	113¼	113¾			
B. & Q.	118¾	118¼			

Market—1st Board, weak. 2d Board heavy.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the last 48 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	5,091	12,397
Wheat	50,177	52,600
Corn	33,519	28,675
Oats	120,364	179,041
Rye	2,244	21,000
Barley	5,890	13,550
Grass Seed	101,858	324,083
Broom Corn	34,760	19,125
Cured Meats	6,810	....
Beef	....	145
Pork	....	166
Lard	....	372,388
Tallow	4,170	50,075
Butter	27,960	22,500
Live Hogs	1,260	449
Cattle	1,079	936
Hides	44,175	35,260
Highwines	....	309
Wool	10,890	16,515
Lumber	3,044,000	1,025,000
Shingles m	1,637,000	845,000
Lath m	360,000	367,000
Salt, brls	3,500	2,473

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 1.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.
Received by Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C & A R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other roads	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44,741	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN, WEEK ENDING OCT. 1.

[illegible]

There was a large attendance on 'Change to-day but owing to the continuation of the panic in monetary affairs, very little business was transacted. [illegible] written on to buy provisions with to-day.

Taking it altogether, it was the most remarkable day ever seen in the commercial history of our city. In no previous panic has money been so scarce that it could not be had at some price; but to-day neither bankers nor money-brokers and "shavers," had a dollar to lend. Eastern exchange was offered at a large discount. United States bonds, Illinois bonds, city bonds, all were offered at a heavy discount for "greenbacks," but all to no purpose.

Of course, in such a state of affairs the markets were almost completely at a stand-still and the quotations named can scarcely be said to give a fair criterion of values. Nobody sold except those who, to use a homely expression, "had their noses under the grindstone."

There were no sales of Flour made, and the market was entirely nominal.

Wheat was in very limited demand, and prices fell 10@15c per bushel—only about 22,000 bushels in all having changed hands at $1.30 for No. 1 Spring, and $1.16@1.22 for No. 2 Spring—closing unsettled and nominal.

Corn sold to a very limited degree at a decline of 3@5c per bushel, but the sales amounted to only about 2,500 bushels at $1.15 for No. 2 in store.

Oats were in a very limited demand at a decline of 5@10c per bushel, with sales of only about 4,600 bushels at 50@53c for No. 1.

Rye was 10@15c lower, with sales of only about 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 80@90c.

Barley was neglected and nominally 15@20c lower, with sales of about 3,000 bushels at $1.35@1.45 for No. 2 in store.

Highwines were neglected and nominally lower. City wines were freely offered on 'Change at $1.55, without buyers, and we understand some lots were forced to sale at $1.50.

There was nothing done in Provisions, Seeds, Butter, &c.,—in fact everything was a perfect drug.

Lake freights were neglected and rates nominal. No engagements were reported.

The Grocery market has been generally inactive, and unsettled. The continued depression and declining tendency of the Eastern markets has induced buyers to limit transactions to the smallest degree, purchases only being made for immediate and pressing wants. With the market so thoroughly unsettled, prices are almost nominal. In coffee the downward tendency of the market is very apparent. We again note a decline of 1@3c per lb on Cape; and of 2½@3c on Rio. Raw Sugar with scarcely any demand has experienced no further change; but on Hard and all grades of Refined Sugar we note a further reduction of ½@1c per lb. In Tea the market is weaker, and the downward tendency more apparent. Green Teas have declined 10c per lb, and a further reduction of 10@15c per lb, has been made on Oolong. At this decline buyers are out of the market. On Specie, we note a decline of 25@30 per cent.

Coal is in less active demand, and prices not so firm, but as yet no quotable change has been made. We quote Soft Coal at $15.00@16.00; and Hard at $20.00@22.00 per ton.

Green Fruits are in more limited supply. Apples firm and active at previous quotations. Peaches quoted nominally at $3.50@4.00 per basket, there being few, if any in the market. On Sicily Lemons we note a decline of $1. per box.

On Lake Fish the market has further declined 25c per hf. brl, with a better supply, and a more limited demand. Dried Fish in better supply, we note a further decline on previous quotations of 25c per 100 lbs on Codfish, Pollock, Hoke and Cusk. Herrings and Mackerel in fair demand and unchanged.

In Hides the market has been depressed, and inactive. On Green Hides we note a decline of 2c per lb; and on Dry Flint of ½c ₽ lb.

Hay is in better supply with a limited demand. Prices weak with a reduction of $1.00 per ton on previous rates.

Linseed Oil in very limited demand, with a decline of 2½c per gal, on former quotations. Carbon Oil dull and inactive, quotations nominal. Lard Oil very scarce, and firm at $1.75@1.80 per gal.

Wool in small supply, stocks in the market are large, but owing to the existing depression, in all branches of trade, there are no buyers in the market, and quotations are nominal.

Lumber is in fair supply, but with a very limited demand. Sales were effected with difficulty at a further decline of $1.00 per thousand feet.

In Beef Cattle the market has been moderately active, with no change on our previous quotations. Entered sales since Saturday, 1,021 head, at $2.80@4.62½, chiefly at $3.40@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Hogs have been in very light supply, but the large numbers left over from Saturday's market unsold, have been more than sufficient to meet the existing demand. There has been no improvement on the previous reduced rates of the market, but on the other hand no further decline in them has been established. The market is unsettled and weak at former quotations. Entered sales since Saturday: 3,212 hogs at $7.00@9.25, mostly at $9.00@9.25 ₽ 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon the market was less "panicy," but the demand was still trifling, and we note light sales of No. 2 Spring at $1.33@1.35—closing nominal.

Foreign Exports at New York.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie,) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 26, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$ 3,870,466	$ 3,[illegible]	$ 4,502,574
Prev. report'd	162,849,032	137,444,000	158,[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$166,719,498	$130,[illegible]	$162,[illegible]

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 326 brls potashes; 110 brls pearl ashes; 13,[illegible] lbs beeswax; 26,205 brls wheat flour; 160 brls rye flour; 1,4[illegible] brls corn meal; 156,119 bu wheat; 7[illegible] bu oats; 31,200 bu corn; 330 bu peas.

The Cotton Trade of France—The Crisis Produced by the American Rebellion at an End.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Sept. 16.]

The cotton crisis in France, which has been so severely felt by the operative class, seems to have well nigh passed away. The consumption of cotton in France during the past three months of the present year, was 20,128,287 kilos—one-third more than in the same period of 1863, and one third less than in the same period of 1860. The mischief caused by the war in America is, therefore, in a fair way of being remedied, before 1861 no less than sixty per cent of the whole supply of cotton came from America. The imports from that country are now scarcely two per cent of the whole, and there seems every probability that, ere long, the French colonies in Algeria, Guiana and the West Indies will produce as much cotton as France requires.

The Auction Sales of Dry Goods in New York.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 29th.]

There was a steady feeling among the auction houses to-day. It seems to be admitted, as an inexorable fact, that both foreign and domestic goods must come down in proportion to gold, let who will suffer; and the sellers, though they may complain, have made up their mind to take the consequences.

The largest sale of 750 packages of domestic by Haggerty & Co., attracted an immense gathering. Quotations, as a general thing, were scarcely up to the mark. Bleached cottons, the "Social" brand, for instance, which, six weeks ago were jobbed at 46c, sold to-day at 31c; only one package, however, being disposed of, the rest withdrawn.

Such staple articles as Brown Sheetings—brands "Boot O" and "Boot S"—sold respectively at 37¼@45 c; and 39@40c against 5[illegible]@60c only two weeks ago, yet the whole lot was sold, the competition being lively. Farmer's and Mechanic's Denims brought 37c, Everitt Ticks 45c, and Franklin 35c—all of which went below the average price of last week.

In fact, all Domestic goods to-day suffer a decline of about 25 per cent, in sympathy with the reduced sales of foreign articles yesterday. Canton Flannels of which A. T. Stewart & Co. were large purchasers, were sold at 45c, having brought at the last sales, 65 to 75c.

The Hamilton brand declined from [illegible] to [illegible]. It is believed that some of the heavy jobbers who put in heavy lots of goods for sale before the great reduction in gold, are buying them back to save the sacrifice which would otherwise be made.

Messrs. Weibert, Gordon & Co., had a very heavy sale of woolens, which was largely attended. They were the importation of Messrs. Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co. The bidding was very lively, although, like everything else, the articles brought lower prices, but not so much so as domestics.

Equimeaux and Castor Beavers were knocked down respectively at $7.00@8.[illegible], a slight decline on former prices, and $5.50@7.00 against $7.50@9.00. Russian Beskins held their own very well, ranging from $3.00 to $4.[illegible] and selling very briskly. Many duplicates were taken. The sale was quite a success.

Messrs. Hadden & Co. had their usual weekly sale of carpets to-day. The attendance was thin and prices not at all satisfactory. The lots were almost entirely of Philadelphia manufacture, cotton and woolen mixed, and some lots all woolen.

The former which, one week ago was selling at [illegible]c, to-day brought 68½ to 78c, and the latter from $1.70 at the sale to-day touched as low as 75c. Many ex-pieces were made in the catalogue in consequence.

Figured Ribbons sold at from $3.60@5.25; Illusions, 17½@40c; Black Crapes, 35c@$1.62½; Colored Velvets, $4.50@21.00. On the whole, this sale, compared with the last one, showed a decline of only from 10 to 15 ₽ cent, which, now-a-days, is borne with uncertain equanimity.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, October 3.

LUMBER—Received Saturday 3,044,000 feet. Shipped 1,025,000 feet. With the general depression of trade in the city, there has been considerably less activity in the market, prices ruling weak with a downward tendency. There are several cargoes on the market unsold.

SHINGLES—Received, 1,637,000; shipped, 845,000. Market less active. Prices weak with no quotable change.

LATH—Received, 360,000 pcs; shipped, 367,000 pcs. In more limited demand, with a fair supply.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr "Honest John," from Muskegon, sold by Meglade, 46,[illegible] ft. rafted lumber strips at $1[illegible].00; 150,[illegible] shingles, sawed A, at $5.25; cargo schr "Illinois," from Muskegon, sold by Morton, 80,000 ft. fair common lumber, ½ strips, at $16.00; part cargo schr "Active," from Muskegon, sold by Oathwaite, 150,000 A sawed shingles, at $5.00.

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864.

There has been an intense panic in monetary circles to-day, which has not been without its influence upon the Dry Goods market. Our quotations are marked down. It is a very difficult matter to exactly, or very nearly, define the present condition of the market. We have seen advices from New York to-day, by mail, which express the opinion that the bottom is reached, and that prices must soon rally. This may be partially a correct judgment. In the panic that has prevailed, that discrimination, which under less exacting circumstances will come to the aid of dealers, has not been exercised by the most immediately interested in determining the price of goods. When cooler judgment controls trade action, they will become satisfied, we think, that the prices of cotton fabrics, which have been carried down with the rush, will rally and maintain very nearly, if not quite, the figures which prevailed last week, while other goods, the prices of which are controlled entirely, or ought to be, by the price of gold, will droop still lower if gold goes down, and rise with it. There is no reason why domestic woolens and imported goods should not follow gold, because there is nothing else to influence their market prices, while the present scarcity of cotton, and from which there can be no immediate relief, must certainly control the price of cotton goods [illegible]. The transactions are very light, purchasers being indisposed to operate while the market has a downward tendency, and holders who are not compelled to realize, maintaining a stiff back, until they can see more clearly into the future.

[illegible]

Gilbert's	$5.50	Lewis	$4.75

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been very light. Entered sales at the various yards 1,021 head of Beef Cattle at $2.80@4.62½; principally at $3.40@4.50 per 100 lbs.

There has been no change in the previous activity of the market. With the principal markets still depressed and inactive the demand is chiefly confined to the requirements of army contractors, and beef packers. The increased dullness of the Eastern markets has materially influenced the views of shippers, who are doing next to nothing.

There is little stock remaining in the yards this evening, and the market closed dull and depressed. In the sales made since Saturday there has been no apparent change from the current rates then paid. Common grades are in less active demand and prices rule weak with a downward tendency.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
Griffith	Kaufman	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Wall	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Savage	31	1042	4.50
do	Austin	17	1060	3.75
Shabbot	Wilkins	23	1187	3.75
O'Brien	Worster & Hough	20	[illegible]	3.12½
G. Adams	do	31	1169	[illegible]
do	do	21	990	[illegible]
Wilkins	do	20	1118	[illegible]
Clarke	Laden	13	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of ½c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull. There were no engagements, and rates are entirely nominal. "LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$1.50@[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	1.5[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	1.5[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	1.50@[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped, 12,3[illegible] brls. Market neglected and entirely nominal. We have no sales to report, and cannot give quotations.

WHEAT—Received, 50,177 bu; shipped 52,600 bu. Market almost neglected on account of the money panic, and prices 10@15c per bushel lower. Sales to-day were:—SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Spring at $1.30; [illegible]—the market closing unsettled and nominal.

CORN—Received to-day, 33,519 bu; shipped, 28,675 bu. Market nominal and neglected at a decline of 3@5c. Sales were:—CORN IN STORE—2500 bu No 2 Corn at $1.15—closing unsettled.

OATS—Received to-day, 120,364 bu; shipped, 179,041 bushels. Market unsettled and nominally 5@10c lower. Sales:—OATS IN STORE—4600 bu No. 1 Oats at [illegible]—closing unsettled.

RYE—Received to-day 2,244 bu; shipped, 21,000 bu; Market dull and nominally 10@15c lower. Sales:—4000 bu. No. 2 Rye in store at 90c; 500 bu. do. at 80—closing unsettled.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 5,890 bu; shipped, 13,550 bu. Market neglected and nominally 15@20c lower. Sales:—[illegible] bu No 2 Barley in store at $1.45; 1,200 bu do at $1.35—closing unsettled and entirely nominal.

ALCOHOL—Nominal and unsettled at $3.10@3.15 ₽ gallon.

BUTTER—There is no demand and the market is entirely nominal at [illegible]@30c.

BAGGING—Market moderately active, with a better demand for Grain and Flour bags. On Wool Sacks we quote a further decline of 5c on previous rates. We quote:

[illegible]

CIDER—Receipts limited. Market quiet and steady at $8.00 ₽ brl and $4.50 ₽ ½ brl.

COFFEE—Market very unsettled and inactive. Prices nominal; on previous rates we quote a decline of 2c on Cape, and 3c on Rio. We quote:

[illegible]

CHEESE—In fair supply. Market quiet at previous rates. We quote:

[illegible]

COAL—In fair supply. Market less active, and not so firm, but with no quotable change on previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

EGGS—In small supply with a fair demand. Sales to-day have been made at [illegible] per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES—In moderate supply, with a brisk demand. Market firm at previous quotations. GRAPES—In fair receipt, with an active demand. PEACHES are quoted nominally, there being none in the market. LEMONS—French are in very small receipt, and firm at previous quotations. On Sicily, with a fair demand, we note a further decline of $1.00 ₽ box. We quote:

[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES in small supply. Market active and firm at previous quotations. FOREIGN FRUITS—The market continues unsettled and very quiet. No change has been made on previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

FISH—WHITEFISH in more liberal supply, and market less active with a further decline of 25c per hf brl. TROUT inactive and dull, with a decline on previous rates of 25c per hf brl. [illegible] Pollock, Hake and Cusk in fair supply. Market lower, with a reduction of 25c ₽ 100 lbs on previous rates. HERRINGS in fair demand and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

GAME—In small supply. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

HIDES—Received 44,171 lbs; shipped 35,260 lbs. [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]

HAY—In moderate supply, with a more limited demand. Prices weaker, with a decline of $1.00 ₽ ton on previous quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—There was no demand, although good city wines were offered at $1.55. We have no sales to report, and we quote the market entirely nominal.

LEATHER—Market dull and inactive. With light stocks on hand, prices have not changed, but are nominal at present quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

[illegible]

OAK.

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market quiet and unchanged. Prices weak with a downward tendency. We quote:

[illegible]

ONIONS—In fair supply, with a moderate demand. Market steady at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—The market is still very quiet, and in small supply. On previous quotations we note a decline of 2½@3c per gallon. Other descriptions are in very limited demand, prices weak and declining, excepting Lard Oil, for which the demand is considerably above the supply. Prices are very firm at present quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market is dull and inactive; quotations nominal. We quote:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—There is nothing doing in Provisions, and the market was entirely nominal.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—Nothing doing and market nominal at $4.00@4.25. FLAX—No sales reported and market entirely nominal.

SALT—New Fine is dull and nominal at $3.75, and old at $3.50@3.60. There is no demand whatever.

POTATOES—A moderate supply with a fair demand. There has been no change on previous quotations. Sweet Potatoes in better supply with a decline of 50c per bu on previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOL—Received, 10,890 lbs; shipped, 16,515 lbs. The general depression of trade has, for the present, withdrawn buyers from the market. There are no sales being made, and quotations are nominal. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOD—In fair supply. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

MARINE LIST

ARRIVED....Oct. 3.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop [illegible], Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 52 m lath.
Prop G J. Truesdell, Nelson, Muskegon, 53 m lumber.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of Buffalo, Arthur, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Traverse, 150 m lumber.
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop Galena, Penny, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Union City, 124 cords wood.
Schr Yankee, [illegible], Whitehall, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr Live Oak, Dyke, Bailey's Harbor, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr [illegible] Mitchell, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Argo, Duncan, Green Bay, 145 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Smith, Sturgeon's Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Seneca Chief, Pierson, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Meridian, McHarry, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Emona, [illegible], Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 130 m lath.
Schr Northerner, Miller, Kalamazoo, 75 m lumber.
Schr Advance, [illegible], Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Schr Sea Star, Wilson, Lincoln, 75 m lumber.
Schr Revolving Light, Read, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
Schr Bonnie Doon, [illegible], Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Senator, Earl, Buffalo, 511 tons railroad [illegible].
Schr D. O. Dickinson, Wilson, Buffalo, 1,600 bbls water lime.
Schr Metropolis, Hanscom, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr Republic, [illegible], Erie, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr [illegible], Christian, Erie, 380 tons coal.
Schr New Hampshire, Long, Jennings' Pier, 58 cords wood.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Wilkinson, [illegible], 78 cds wood.
Schr M. McNair, Baker, Grand Haven, 125 cds wood.
Schr [illegible], Robbins, [illegible], 80 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Davy, Muskegon, 80 m lumber 60 m lath.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr D. B. Martin, Galligan, Grand Traverse, 200 m lumber.
Schr C. E. Bailey, King, Kalamazoo, 85 m lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Reid, Kalamazoo, 100 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Peck, Adams, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, McVea, Pier Cove, 78 crs wood.
Schr Whip, Adams, St. Joseph, 78 cds wood.
Schr Freedom, [illegible], St. Joseph, 31 cds wood, 35 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Stearns, Bay City, 160 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr [illegible], Carbery, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.

CLEARED....Oct. 3.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Young America, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 3000 bu wheat, 700 brls flour and sundries.
Prop G J Truesdell, [illegible], Muskegon.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Traverse.
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo, [illegible] bu oats.
Schr Czar, Green, Buffalo, [illegible] bu oats.
Schr Cornelia, O'Neil, Buffalo, 17,600 bu oats.
Schr [illegible], Gilmore, Oswego, 18,750 oats.
Schr Prince Alfred, [illegible], Kingston, 15,450 bu corn 4,300 bu rye.
Schr Jessie, Larkin, Toronto, 5,235 bu corn, 3,235 bu rye.

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

It is an inflammation of the bronchia or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant effects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough, and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and causing an easy expectoration, [illegible]. Having maintained its reputation, in all parts of the world, for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered, for the diseases it professes to cure.

Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, [illegible] Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills [illegible] Chicago—FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; [illegible]; LORD & SMITH; BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK and SMITH & DWYER.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS LIVER Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. [illegible]

NOTICE.—I am not responsible for any debts that my son WOLFE MAYER, may contract with any person or persons in Chicago, Ill., or elsewhere. JOSEPH MAYER, New York. October [illegible], 1864. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DR. JAMES,
FORMERLY OF
James' Hospital, 92 Custom House Street, New Orleans, La.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1850,]
Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located an Office at
86 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
For the Treatment of Private Diseases.

Dr. James cures Syphilis in its various forms and stages, without mercurial or any poisons, leaving the blood pure, eradicating that horrible and much to be dreaded poison permanently from the system.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency, seminal involuntary emissions, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pimples, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James' testimonials are the most authentic, and from as high authority, medical and otherwise, in the United States.

The following are the testimonials of some of the many well-known and eminent Doctors and Editors of the United States, of which Dr. James is the recipient. The letter below produced is from Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Penn., in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, and now of Chicago.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850, '51 and '52. Dr. Jordan is now practicing in Cincinnati. Here is the letter referred to. Read it:

"CINCINNATI, July 5, 1863.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has, from the start, made the study of what are called Special Diseases a speciality, and has, I believe been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself. Yours truly,
J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

And the following extract of a letter from Dr. Robert Mougins, who has been practicing medicine in New Orleans for twenty years, and well known to the residents of that city. The letter was written to a gentleman of Mobile, Ala., in answer to a letter of inquiry as to Dr. James' abilities:

"To many persons having applied to me, suffering with diseases such as Dr. James makes his special province, I have recommended that gentleman, knowing he has a great reputation, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he has not disappointed either myself or patient. One case of a young man suffering with syphilis in its tertiary form, and who had been under the most able physicians in the city—myself with them—who had also been under the treatment of Ricord, of Paris, the celebrated specialist, without deriving but little, if any benefit, placed himself under the treatment of Dr. James, whom, from every assurance, I believe to be perfectly and permanently cured. Dr. James' method of treating syphilis is with a neutralizer only known and used by himself. The Doctor uses no mercury, iodide potassa, arsenic or sarsaparilla, which drugs, he asserts, will not eradicate the poison from the system, and from our experience with these drugs, we think it is a matter of doubt whether or no they will in all cases."

Also, Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University of Baltimore, and previously Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans Southern Messenger, (a medical journal), says of Dr. James:

"DR. JAMES.—While humanity continues to be infirm, and man is prone to err, the consequences of imprudence or crime are apparent, and when these consequences are visited upon the unhappy wrong-doer, he must seek relief from the misery thus entailed. And the man who devotes his life and talents to the relief of this species of human suffering is not less a philanthropist than he who seeks to relieve any other affliction to which man is subject, for true philanthropy looks not to what caused the trouble, but what will relieve it. To this class belongs Dr. James, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the relief of the class of diseases enumerated in his advertisement in another column. He has, at great expense, supplied himself with all the material knowledge required for the purpose. He has been located in our midst for a number of years, and the testimonials of the press which have been quoted in his card, speak volumes of praise in his behalf as a wise, discreet, and observant practitioner."

And also this, from the eminent and venerable Dr D. Richardson, an old practitioner of Texas, and now editor and proprietor of the Galveston News, Texas:

"We have known Dr. James of Custom House street, New Orleans, personally, for a number of years, and during that time have been made acquainted with a number of persons who were afflicted with Chronic Diseases, which had baffled the skill of some of our most scientific physicians, but through the skillful treatment of Dr. James, readily yielded, and were perfectly and permanently cured. We know Dr. James to be a scientific physician and an honorable man, and therefore recommend those requiring his aid to apply to him immediately, (through letter or personally,) for relief."—Galveston (Texas) News, March 9, 1861.

This editorial is from the Indianapolis (Ind.) Gazette, of April 7, 1863:

"DR. JAMES.—We call attention to the medical advertisement of Dr. D. B. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to day; and we do so the more readily, because we know Dr. James, and we have known him, more or less, for the last twenty years. It is rather a delicate subject—this matter of Secret Diseases—to write about or speak of editorially, in a daily paper; and yet we know no reason why it should be more so than about any other disease to which the human family are subject—if properly considered.

"We find that our most successful physicians are those who devote themselves to some one disease or class of diseases; as, for instance, to the treatment of consumption, and affections of the throat and lungs; to diseases of the rectum, as piles and fistula; to cancers and carcinomatous affections; to cutaneous diseases and affections of the skin; to diseases of the eye and ear—as well as the dentist to diseases of the teeth; and finally, to what are called Secret diseases, or diseases of the genital or sexual organs. All this is very proper. No one man, not in a lifetime, can become a thorough and successful physician in the treatment of all diseases; and we would always rather recommend a friend who was afflicted with any serious complaint to a special practice physician, who confines himself wholly or mainly to the treatment of such diseases—just as we would, for instance, and as we have often done—recommended a person suffering from any of the secret diseases, to Dr. James. We should think him more likely to understand, and to be able to treat successfully the disease, than a physician who attended to general practice and all kinds of diseases. And this is but reasonable and natural.

"But as to Dr. James, we can speak positively. We have known him, as we have said, for many years; and being a physician ourself, would naturally inquire into and know something about his manner of treatment, and his success. We believe he may be regarded as standing among the foremost, if not at the head of those devoted to the cure of this class of diseases, as to speedy and successful cure of the same. We knew him two years in New Orleans, when he was so regarded there, and, indeed, all thro' the Southern country. His hospital on Custom House street, for the treatment of secret diseases, was about as well known as Dr. Stone's hospital for that of general diseases—and he seemed to be quite as popular, and to give universal satisfaction. We have also known him in Cincinnati (where he sometimes spent the summer), and we have always understood him to be most successful and to give complete satisfaction. We regard him, in addition to all this, to be a man of unblemished character and sound moral integrity. He had to leave New Orleans, we believe, on account of his Unionism and loyalty to the General Government, which is certainly one thing in his favor.

"To persons, therefore, who have been so unfortunate as to contract any one of these diseases, or have had such diseases or disability entailed upon them—we say, and we say it with confidence—go to Dr. James. It is some distance; his office is in Chicago; but it is better, perhaps, to go all that distance, and be treated skilfully, and cured in a short time, and with remedies that leave no evil effects behind—than to trust your case to unskilful hands, and suffer, perhaps, a life-time."

The following editorial is from the New Orleans Delta, of December 21st, 1860:

"NONE MORE CAPABLE.—There is no physician in our rather extended acquaintance in the profession, who is more capable, and surely none has gained so enviable a reputation in the treatment of special diseases, as Dr. James, 92 Custom House street. The doctor has made so many wonderful and speedy cures that it is not to be wondered at that his office is so often filled with unfortunates who come to him as a dernier resort, having full faith in his skill and experience. It is astonishing that so many will suffer themselves to be trifled with by physicians who have never made this special disease a study, and who prescribe the same remedy for all cases. Dr. James has spent years in perfecting himself in this peculiar line, and is as near perfection as can be."

Extract from the New Orleans Bee, of April 9th, 1859:

"Dr. James, of Custom House street, has no equal in this city or in the South, in the treatment of private diseases."

Now read this editorial from the Chicago Democrat (Hon. John Wentworth's paper) in the summer of 1858, during Dr. James' Northern tour, when he practiced in the city a couple of months, previous to his return to his Southern home. Here it is:

"DEPARTURE OF DR. JAMES.—This gentleman will leave us during the present week for his home in New Orleans. Since his stay in this city of a few months, Dr. J. has won many friends, not only among those he has treated professionally, but among all whom he has been brought in contact with. Uniting with superior professional skill those qualities which make one a true man, his departure is always a matter of regret, only equaled by the gladness of his return."—Chicago Democrat, October 19, 1858.

Dr. James, within the last fifteen years, has treated more diseases, and of a worse character—of a private nature—successfully than any other physician in the United States.

Dr. James is the only specialist in the venereal now practicing in the United States that has testimonials eulogistic of his professional skill. Dr. James' testimonials are home testimonials, not from a foreign country, and are alive, and can be referred to any time.

Dr. James has been practicing in this specialty in New Orleans fifteen years, thirteen years of which while conducting the largest hospital in the United States in this specialty, and for the last three years has been practising in this city (Chicago.)

There is scarcely a person that resides or has resided in New Orleans since 1850, that has not heard of or seen Dr. James' Lock Hospital on Custom House street, where it was located for thirteen years.

There are numerous persons now residents of this city, formerly of New Orleans, who know that Dr. James had the most extensive and successful practice in New Orleans, the South or United States. Therefore with his extensive practice, and long array of testimonials from the medical faculty, some of the most eminent doctors of the United States, Professors of Colleges and Hospitals, speaking of him in the highest terms of praise, should be sufficient evidence to gain the confidence of those requiring such services as he renders.

It is a conceded fact that diseases of the generative or sexual organs are more prevalent and of a more severe and complicated type in New Orleans than in any other city in the Union.

Dr. James, having derived his experience and reputation from such a source, should be some evidence in his favor as regards his medical skill; and science being thus aided by skill and experience, has perfected the practical physician.

Dr. James cures Spermatorrhœa and Impotency by

New Advertisements.

[illegible] ☞ Remember, Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn, up stairs.

Office hours from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Consultation confidential. [illegible]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,
A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we will gladly give a little history of her. [illegible] a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and turning gray, and disliking the idea of [illegible], and equally averse to using any dye (knowing them to be injurious), concluded that she would try and invent something that would restore her hair to its original color; and, by dint of study and perseverance in experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also render it pliable, and give it the natural [illegible] a head of hair should have. This was even more than she had hoped for, and, without the slightest intention of making a business of it, she was [illegible] to commence making it for sale, as the number of persons of her acquaintance and other acquaintances had informed of the [illegible] change in her hair, calling at her [illegible] the article; and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries, she has been obliged to establish a depot for the exclusive sale of her Hair Preparations in London, at 266 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if harsh, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it, as all who use it will preserve their hair through life.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY,
FROM
DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.
Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writing, "by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, the hair has [illegible] thickened upon my head and put on a very healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter's hair; [illegible] had become thin and came out constantly, and we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthy appearance."

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, in a letter says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray, and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall.

"The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I AM NOW NEITHER BALD NOR GRAY; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own, and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and have also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used—IN WHICH DECLARATION MANY FRIENDS JOIN US."

High Approval. MRS. S. A. ALLEN lately received a letter from a lady, stating that at the suggestion of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times her hair, which was quite gray, was restored to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist sells them.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.
[illegible]

BRANT.

The above is the Trade-Mark adopted by

BRANT'S
GREAT INDIAN
MEDICINES,

Which, for more than twenty-five years have been [illegible] the most extensive and wonderful [illegible] and have permanently cured many thousands of people in all parts of the United States. The recipes of these most valuable remedies were obtained from CAPTAIN BRANT, THE LEARNED AND TALENTED INDIAN CHIEF, and were used by him for years with great success among the Indians, previous to their introduction to the American public. They are purely vegetable—[illegible] always cure.

FOR CERTIFICATES
Of the efficiency of these remedies, and the wonderful cures performed by them, see
BRANT'S MAGAZINE,
Which may be procured GRATIS from wholesale and retail Druggists.

BRANT'S
INDIAN
PULMONARY BALSAM
CURES
Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping Cough, Pains in the Back, Breast, [illegible], Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, Neuralgia and Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Weakness, Chronic Dysentery and Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and [illegible].

BRANT'S
INDIAN
PURIFYING EXTRACT
Is the most certain PURIFIER of the BLOOD [illegible] prepared, and used for that purpose. It is a vegetable alterative, and permanently cures the following diseases:
Scrofula, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Secondary Syphilis, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Chronic Ulcers, Pimples and Blotches on the Face, Liver Complaints, Chronic Fever and Ague, Debility, Bleeding and Itching Piles, Lumbago, Cancer and Cancerous Affections, Costiveness, Sore Eyes.
And all other diseases arising from IMPURITY of THE BLOOD.

BRANT'S
INDIAN
MAGIC CAROL[illegible]
The only sure and infallible remedy for the cure of SORE THROAT, and [illegible] of that terrible disease, DIPTHERIA.

BRANT'S
BRAZONIA
By which the most obstinate cases of [illegible] are cured by external applications, and without the use of Calomel, Quinine, or any other [illegible]. This favorite Indian Remedy for
FEVER AND AGUE
Has only recently been introduced to the public, and has given immediate and permanent relief where other remedies have failed.

SEE CERTIFICATES IN BRANT'S MAGAZINE, Which can be obtained of Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

☞ The above invaluable medicines for sale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] SMITH, and all Druggists.
DIXON, CLARKE & HALL, Sole Proprietors, 349 Chambers st., New York. [illegible]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, for Diseases of the Chest, [illegible]

MILLINERY. [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evils arising from early abuse and unhappy connections may be prevented, [illegible]. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Bleecker street, New York. [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., [illegible] COLBURN, corner Main and Washington, Peoria, Ill. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.
[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.
H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.
We offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
[illegible]

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
[illegible] EUROPEAN PLAN, [illegible]
G. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

H. DE FOREST & CO.,
HOOP SKIRTS
Manufacturers and Jobbers,
LAKE STREET....84
(GILT SKIRT, opposite Tremont House.)
[illegible]
Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets,
AND OTHER
STAPLE NOTIONS.
[illegible]

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible]

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE,
87 Clark Street.
H. CLAUSSENIUS, Consul.
[illegible]

Special Notices.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

[illegible] hours from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. [illegible] ultation confidential.

RS. S. A. ALLEN,

ADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

e question is often asked us, to which [illegible] little history of her. Some twenty years ago, [illegible] in New York City observed that her hair was losing its natural color, and [illegible] falling the loss of [illegible] averse to using any dye [illegible] concluded that she would try and [illegible] r that would restore her hair to its original [illegible] and, by dint of study and perseverance [illegible] she succeeded in doing that [illegible] she had compounded would not only [illegible] r to its original color, but also [illegible] give it the natural moisture and [illegible] have. This was even more than she had [illegible] out, and, without the slightest intention [illegible] king a business of it, she was actually forced [illegible] mence making it for sale, by the number of [illegible] s of her acquaintance and others, whose [illegible] stances had informed of [illegible] to her hair, calling at her residence to procure [illegible]; and she now probably does one of the [illegible] cash businesses in the City of New York [illegible] to the large demand from foreign [illegible] been obliged to establish a depot for the [illegible] sale of her Hair Preparations in London, [illegible] Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales [illegible] 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re[illegible] r and Zylobalsamum or World's r Dressing.

e Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair.

dering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing [illegible] ain in any desired position; quickly cleansing [illegible] p, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy [illegible] natural color to the hair. They never fail to [illegible] gray hair to its original youthful color. They [illegible] rectly upon the roots of the hair, giving them [illegible] natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet [illegible] nplete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair [illegible] ng. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a [illegible] delightful fragrance, and is suited to both [illegible] g and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

our hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if harsh, [illegible]; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it; [illegible] to use it will preserve their hair through life.

ONVINCING TESTIMONY,

FROM

STINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

V. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. [illegible] "by the use of Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair [illegible] er and Hair Dressing the hair has [illegible]

Renewed his Age.

V. W. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible]

Valuable Testimony.

V. A. WEBSTER, Boston, [illegible]

For Children's Hair.

E. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, [illegible]

His Wife Approves.

V. I. MOORE, late Agent American [illegible]

h Approval. Mrs. S. A. Allen lately received [illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

s. 198 & 200 Greenwich st., New York.

RANT.

The above is the Trade-Mark adopted by

BRANT'S GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES.

[illegible]

FOR CERTIFICATES of the efficacy of these remedies, and the wonderful cures performed by them, see BRANT'S MAGAZINE, which may be procured GRATIS from wholesale and retail Druggists.

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM

CURES

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, ASTHMA, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, WHOOPING COUGH, PAINS IN THE BACK, BREAST, SIDE AND [illegible], HECTIC FEVERS AND NIGHT SWEATS, [illegible] PALPITATION OF THE HEART, [illegible] CHRONIC DYSENTERY AND BLOODY FLUX, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA INFANTUM AND [illegible]

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT

[illegible]

BRANT'S INDIAN MAGIC CANDLE

[illegible]

BRANT'S BRAZONIA

[illegible] FEVER AND AGUE [illegible]

ISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS [illegible]

ILLINERY. MRS. M. J. MASON [illegible]

Special Notices.

DR. H. ANDERS & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, [illegible] and GLANDULAR SYSTEM. The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the profession and the public, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate Iodine, such as SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, HEART, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water [illegible]

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered FREE by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations [illegible] (the Greek Cross) [illegible]

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Chicago.

Special Notice.

UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS: AN EXCELLING FLUID [illegible]

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT [illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $1 a package.

UPHAM'S FRECKLE [illegible] removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples on the Face, Softens the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

[illegible] ELIXIR, the great Nervous and [illegible] restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from Impaired Spinal [illegible] Nervous Debility, &c., arising from whatever cause. [illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 75 cents a box.

[illegible] by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Agents for Chicago.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye,

50 CENTS A BOX.

Three larger than those that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED [illegible] This article has been thoroughly tested by [illegible] CHILTON of New York, and Prof. Booth and [illegible] of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from [illegible] ingredients, and the material composition will not injure the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor,
413 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

The inebriate may now bid defiance to the temptation. Dr. Zane's antidote for strong drink is a sure cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without knowledge of the patient.

Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States and Canada. Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes for $5.

JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, [illegible] This medicine has stood the test of thirty years and has always proved a success. DR. HAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up of substances that have a specific effect upon the generative organs. [illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

10 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c. [illegible]

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

[illegible] EUROPEAN PLAN, [illegible]

H. DE FOREST & CO.,

HOOP SKIRTS

[illegible] LAKE STREET [illegible] 84

Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets, AND OTHER STAPLE NOTIONS.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WEST[illegible]

[illegible] PRUSSIAN CON[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $500,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL . . . . . . $250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will, on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its banking rooms,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. [illegible], Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, June [illegible], 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

South West corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

To Contractors.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 29th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with four thousand (4000) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The delivery of the Cattle to take place at Evansville, Ind., to commence ten days from the signing of the contract, and to continue at the rate of one thousand per week until the contract be completed.

The Cattle to be weighed on the scales [illegible] the purchasing weight.

The average weight of the Cattle to be at least eleven hundred (1100) pounds gross and no animal to be received weighing less than one thousand (1000) pounds.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery by such person as the Government may direct.

Bulls, Stags, Cows and Heifers will not be received.

The bids will be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Beef Cattle," and will be directed to the undersigned, at Evansville, Indiana.

Each person, and in case of a firm, every member of the firm, offering a bid, must attach his name to the same in full, and accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the National Government.

In addition to the above, it is required that each bidder be present to respond to his bid, and be prepared to give bond with good and sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Each bid to secure consideration, must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or they are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his (or their) securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official Certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Payments will be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

FORM OF BID:

I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with — thousand (—) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof in strict accordance with the conditions of the enclosed advertisement, to be delivered at Evansville, Indiana, for the sum of — per one hundred pounds.

Bids for a less number than four thousand (4000) will not be entertained.

E. B. HOPKINS,
Capt. and C. S. U. S. A.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 22 Vine street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 27, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock p. m. SATURDAY, October 15th, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, subsistence Stores, as follows: [illegible]

PORK: Mess, Prime Mess, or Prime Mess.

BACON: Sides, shoulders or Hams.

[illegible]

Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 22 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., September 27th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M. on [illegible] October [illegible], for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with [illegible] HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE [illegible]

J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

THE BEST BOOK BY WHICH to learn Piano-forte Playing is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible]

Richardson's New Method for the Piano. Price $3.75. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston. [illegible]

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

IN GREAT VARIETY

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Parents are invited to examine our stock before purchasing. WM. BARTLETT, 128 and 130 Randolph street, Sherman House.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

AT JEVNE & ALMINI'S,

31 Washington street, Chicago.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, [illegible] J. HALLIDAY [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. [illegible]

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR: RICHARD J. OGLESBY

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BROSS.

FOR SEC. OF STATE: SHARON TYNDALE.

FOR AUDITOR: O. H. MINER.

FOR STATE TREASURER: JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.

FOR SUP. PUB. INSTRUC.: NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.

BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—John V. Farwell.
2—Anson S. Miller.
3—John V. Eustace.
4—James S. Poague.
5—John J. Bennett.
6—Wm. T. Hopkins.
7—Franklin Blades.
8—Jas. C. Conkling.
9—William Walker.
10—Thos. W. Harris.
11—N. M. McCurdy.
12—Henry S. Baker.
13—Erastus S. Clifford.

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. G. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Nominations for Cook County.

For State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.

For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.

For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.

For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

For Representatives in the Legislature Fifty-Ninth District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.

Sixtieth District (South)—A. H. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.

Sixty-first District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, A. F. STEVENSON.

Important Notice.

HEADQUARTERS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Sept. 23, 1864.

Committees and others having charge of Union mass meetings will please report their announcement immediately to headquarters, in order that there may be no clashing of appointments.

JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. P. Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Springfield	Wednesday, Oct. 5
Macomb, McDonough Co.	Friday, Oct. 7.
Canton, Fulton Co.	Saturday, Oct. 8.
Monmouth, Warren Co.	Monday, Oct. 10.
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Aledo, Mercer Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Rock Island, Rock Island Co.	Thursday, Oct. 13.
Cambridge, Henry Co.	Friday, Oct. 14.
Morris, Grundy Co.	Saturday, Oct. 15.
Pontiac, Livingston Co.	Monday, Oct. 17
Bloomington, McLean Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 19

Hon. S. W. Moulton's Appointments, Candidate for Congress at Large.

With E. C. INGERSOLL and JESSE LYNCH.

Elgin	Monday, Oct. 10
Marengo	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Belvidere	Wednesday, Oct. 12
Rockford	Thursday, Oct. 13
Freeport	Friday, Oct. 14
Galena	Saturday, Oct. 15

Hon. Anson S. Miller, candidate for Elector, will speak at each of the above meetings.

Hon. D. Richards' Appointments.

Erie, Whiteside Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 5
Lyndon, Whiteside Co.	Thursday, Oct. 6
Genesee Grove, Whiteside Co.	Friday, Oct. 7
Polo, Ogle Co.	Monday, Oct. 10
Mt. Morris, Ogle Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Amboy, Lee Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12

John J. Bennett's Appointments.

Cambridge, Henry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 5.
Toulon, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 24.
Princeton, Bureau Co., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lacon, Marshal Co., Thursday, Oct. 27.
Peoria, Peoria Co., Friday, Oct. 28.

Hon Burton C. Cook's Appointments.

Lockport, Will county	Oct. 6.
Wilmington, Will county	Oct. 7.
Brookfield, LaSalle county	Oct. 10.
New Rutland, LaSalle county	Oct. 11.
Kankakee, Kankakee county	Oct. 13.
Junction, DuPage county	Oct. 15.
Plainfield, Will county	Oct. 17.
Northville, LaSalle county	Oct. 21.
Union, LaSalle county	Oct. 24.

General Oglesby's Appointments.

The following list of appointments has been made for October for Gen. Oglesby:

Vandalia, Fayette county	Monday, Oct. 10
Centralia, Marion county	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Duquoin, Perry county	Wednesday, Oct. 12
Sparta, Randolph county	Thursday, Oct. 13
Murfreesboro, Jackson county	Friday, Oct. 14
Cairo, Alexander county	Saturday, Oct. 15
Marion, Williamson county	Monday, Oct. 17
Shawneetown, Gallatin co.	Wednesday, Oct. 19
Carmi, White county	Thursday, Oct. 20

Mass Meetings in Southern Illinois.

Judge Walter B. Scates and the Hon. J. D. Ward will speak as follows:

Effingham, Effingham co., Friday, Oct. 7.
Fauna, Fayette co., Saturday, Oct. 8.
Clay City, Clay co., Monday, Oct. 10.
Richview, Washington co., Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Tamaroa, Perry co., Thursday, Oct. 13.
Benton, Franklin co., Friday, Oct. 14.

Appointments for German Meetings.

Dr. CHARLES RHEIL will speak as follows

Havana, Mason Co. . . . . . Thursday, Oct. 6.

Mass Meetings in DeKalb County.

Hon. S. B. Stinson, of Sandwich, and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore, will speak at Union Mass Meetings, in the evening, at the following times and places:

East Paw Paw—Wednesday, October 12.
Somonauk—Tuesday, October 18.
Sandwich—Wednesday, October 19.

C. Ellwood, Esq., of Sycamore, with D. B. James and others, will speak as follows:

Kingston—Friday, October 7.
Mayfield—Tuesday, October 11.

☞ Hon. Wm. M. Stone, Governor of Iowa, has accepted an invitation to speak at the Mass Meeting at Springfield, October 5th.

A CANADA MILITARY ORDER.

Excitement Among the Draft Runaways, Deserters, etc.—Refugees, Exiles, etc., to be Enrolled in the British Service.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Oct. 1.]

The British military authorities have issued an order requiring all able-bodied men in Canada, fit for duty, to enroll themselves for military duty. A sergeant has been entrusted with the duty of posting this order throughout Canada, and on Thursday evening and Friday, was busy in pasting up the bills in Windsor. He will continue down as far as Amherstburg, taking Sandwich in his course, and will also see that the order is posted in the various villages along the lake shore.

The sight of the order at Windsor and Sandwich has naturally created great excitement among the drafted runaways, deserters, refugees, etc., who are apparently at a loss how to proceed. Many (mostly Southerners) are making preparations to comply with its provisions, and others are returning home. The day express on the Great Western Railway, it is estimated, took over 100 men this morning to Clifton, who went there to report. The order is imperative, and requires immediate attention. Below we give a copy of it:

HEADQUARTERS, Quebec, Sept. 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons from the Federal States of America, who have taken refuge in Canada since the 1st of August, 1864, and are fit for the performance of military duty, to report immediately to Capt. R. Stanhope Wilkes, of Her Majesty's service, at his headquarters, Clifton House, Clifton, C. W., for enrollment into the military service of Her Majesty's government.

All persons failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this order will be subject to summary arrest, fine and imprisonment.

Refugees and exiles seeking the protection of this government must lend their aid to strengthen the government that gives them protection.

By order.

The above might lead to the supposition that the British government was preparing for war, but we are reliably informed that it is only the intention to raise several regiments of Canadian militia to garrison, for the present, the many military posts along the frontier, and when properly drilled they will be sent to other localities, probably to the East Indies. When we remember that the British government recently issued an order withdrawing all its regular troops from Canada, it left that Province to rely upon its own inhabitants for protection. In consequence, they have necessarily had recourse to the above order to strengthen their forces.

The Chicago Platform and Candidate in a Nutshell.

At the great Union meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Wednesday last, Senator Sumner summed up Copperhead principles as follows:

A vote for Copperhead principles will be, first and foremost, a vote for slavery at a time when this crime has plunged the country into the sorrows and waste of war.

It will be a vote for the rebellion at a moment when the rebellion is about to fail.

It will be a vote for disunion at a moment when the Union is about to be restored.

But disunion, when once started, cannot be stopped, so that a vote for McClellan will be a vote to break this Union in pieces, and to set each State spinning in space.

It will be a vote for chronic war among fellow citizens, which will be ever beginning and never ending until the fate of Mexico be ours.

It will be a vote for the repudiation of the national debt, involving the destruction of property and the overthrow of business.

It will be a vote for anarchy and chaos at home.

It will be a vote for national degradation abroad.

It will be a vote against civilization itself.

It will be a vote for the kingdom of Satan on earth.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE TENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.—The Union Convention of the Tenth Congressional District, at Carlinville on Friday, unanimously nominated Hon. N. M. Knapp, of Scott county, as the Union candidate for Congress from that District. Mr. Knapp is a very different sort of a man from Tony Knapp, who misrepresented the Tenth District in the last Congress. He is an able and acute debater, and will make an effective canvass.

[illegible]

Mr. Gooch—Were you on board the gunboats during any part of that day?

Gen. McClellan—I do not remember.—*Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.*

Tell us, George, why the chair
Of the White House is your chase?
If you've earned it—when and where?
I don't remember!

Is your platform Peace or War?
Hate you slavery, or adore?
Tell us what you're really for.
I don't remember!

Pendleton? Do you and he
In your politics agree?
Which of you will master be?
I don't remember!

Did you e'er a Draft suggest?
Was the Maryland arrest
Made by Banks, at your behest?
I don't remember!

Are you for the artifice
Of a rebel armistice?
What's your plan, if that should miss?
I don't remember!

Name the loyal men and true,
Who are advocating you,
Call us off, at least a few.
I don't remember!

Was the Woodward letter real?
Was it your own hand and seal?
If not, whence it came reveal.
I don't remember!

Was it your own mighty brain
Planned that wonderful campaign,
Where such myriads died in vain?
I don't remember!

Did you, after Yorktown's fall,
"Drive the rebels to the wall?"
Or at snail's pace did you crawl?
I don't remember!

Did you run a seven day's race,
While old "Stonewall" gave you chase?
Or was it a "change of base?"
I don't remember!

Were there two—or was there one boat?
Did you seek—or did you shun boat?
Did you hide upon that gunboat?
I DON'T REMEMBER!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864. F. W.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

A Review of the Exhibition.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

BURLINGTON, Oct 1st, 1864.

The Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society closed in this city last evening. As I have heretofore telegraphed you, the Fair has proved the most successful one ever held in the State. Much of the success is attributable to the indomitable labors of the excellent Board of Officers, who have spared no exertions to bring about the result. Especially is this true of Dr. Shaffer, the wide awake Secretary, who possesses remarkable executive ability, and was always ready with the proper and explicit answer to every inquiry. I entirely endorse the assertion of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, that "a better man for the place does not exist." What is true of Dr. Shaffer is also true of Judge Wright, the accomplished President, and it is a matter of sincere regret to all that his services as the presiding officer of the Society, are to be lost at the termination of the present year.

I have given you a pretty full report by telegraph of the diurnal operations of the Fair, from the commencement to the close. But there were many articles on exhibition which deserve more extended notice than the capacities of the telegraph afford. I have stated that the show of agricultural machinery was fully equal to anything I have seen during the present year. Of course very little of this machinery was manufactured in Iowa, but on the contrary most of it was the product of Illinois work shops; and it may be proper to say here, that Illinois probably excels any other State in the Union in these products, not only in number, but in variety and quality. It now bears the same relation to agricultural implements that it does to agricultural products—the Empire State.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

First in importance under this head are the articles of Reapers and Mowers, singly and combined. The following premiums awarded by this State Fair, will afford a text for a few observations:

Mower—Mrs. Mary Manny, Rockford, Ill., Reaper and Mower combined; Mrs. Mary Manny, Reaper, Mower, Hand and Self-Raker—Mrs. Mary Manny.

Reaper, Mower and Binder combined—Mrs. Mary Manny.

Binder—Mrs. Mary Manny.

This record tells the whole story, and is the best evidence that could be offered of the character of J. H. Manny machine in the combinations enumerated. The John H. Manny machine, be it understood, is the original Manny Reaper, the patent of which is owned and controlled by the widow of that gentleman. The Self-Raker and Binder are recent additions to the original machine, and by the experience of three harvests have proved themselves of practical utility. These machines, although manufactured in Illinois, were entered by L. Cuesley, of Strawberry Point, Clayton county, Iowa, who is the general agent of Northern Iowa.

In addition to the John H. Manny reapers and mowers, the John P. Manny, and some twenty other kinds were also on exhibition. I think in number, if not in quality, this portion of the exhibition exceeded that of Illinois or Michigan.

CORN PLANTERS.

The number of corn planters on exhibition, was also quite large. As usual, the old stand-by planter, manufactured by George W. Brown, of Galesburg, took the leading premium. Annually, for the last ten or twelve years, we have commended this machine to the attention of farmers, and we are glad to know that our advice has always been well directed. Mr. Brown never sold a planter that he did not pledge himself to take back, if it did not prove all that he represented it; and the fact that the first one has never been returned, out of some twenty thousand that he has sold, is all the evidence he desires to offer to those interested in this article of farm economy. There is not a farmer of three years' standing in the West that does not know all about George W. Brown's corn planter, and the manufacturer wants no better recommendation. We ought to say, what perhaps all interested do not know, that since the introduction of the culture of the Chinese sugar cane, he has adapted his planter to that seed, and it does its work as well with that, as with corn. Mr. Brown, as he did at the Decatur Fair, contributed two of his machines to the benefit of the Sanitary Fair.

HAY PRESS.

The machine that attracted the most attention on the ground was the Portable Beater Press. This press is manufactured, and the patent owned by, the Western Beater Hay Press Company, of Galesburg, in this State. The power of this press may be understood, when we state that 400 pounds of hay is compressed into the space of 47 inches in length and 21 by 28 in breadth, and will occupy less space for storage or shipment, than the same weight of pork in barrels, and a greater number of tons can be put on a car, or in a vessel's hold, than any miscellaneous merchandize. George L. Bergen is the General Agent of the Company at Galesburg.

CATTLE.

As I have stated, the exhibition of cattle was remarkably good. The premium for herds embraced five entries, numbering twenty-five head of most splendid cattle. Three of these herds were from Illinois, and received two out of the three premiums. The Illinois exhibitors were A. J. Dunlap, of Knox county, and Patterson, of Mercer county.

FRUIT.

The display of fruit was very fine, much beyond anything I have seen this year. Apples embraced almost every variety, and better samples of each variety it would be difficult to collect in the West. The grape show was very fine; and although the exhibition was in the immediate neighborhood of several famous vineyards, yet our old friend, Dr. Schroeder, of Bloomington, carried off the most attractive prizes.

PREMIUMS.

The following premiums were awarded in addition to what I have already stated:

NO. 30—PLOWS.

Walking two Horse Corn Plow—W. G. Graham, Monmouth, Ill.

Riding do—Barker & Hawley, Decatur, Ill.

Riding and Walking combined—J. Canfield, Washington.

Prairie Breaking Plow—Buford, Tate & Co., Rock Island.

Breaking Plow for Oxen—S. B. Wright, Burlington.

Two Horse Corn Cultivator and Seed Sower—Havens & Moore, Pekin, Ill.

Plow for old ground—Deere & Co., Moline.

Subsoil Plow—J. J. & M. L. Black, Lancaster.

Double Plow—J. J. & M. L. Black.

Gang Plow—J. J. & M. L. Black.

NO. 32—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Horse Pitch Fork—Smith & Keating, Burlington.

Stalk Cutter—S. B. Wright & Co., Burlington.

Broad Cast Seed Sower—A. B. Pratt, Ripon, Wis.

Horse Rake—J. J. Cook, Sterling, Ill.

Two Horse Corn Planter—George W. Brown, Galesburg, Ill.

Combined Planter and Cultivator—Buford, Tate & Co., Rock Island, Ill.

Harrow—L. Davis, Windsor, Vt.

Grain Drill—M. Sherry & Co., Dayton Ohio.

Double Shovel Plow—J. Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.

Corn Sheller—S. B. Wright & Co., Burlington.

Hay and Fodder Cutter—B. C. White, Des Moines.

Universal Clothes Wringer—W. L. Winter, Marion.

Grass and Seed Separator—Hansel & Ayres, Peoria, Ill.

Cider Mill and Press—W. C. Bronson, Davenport.

Cider Press—W. C. Bronson, Davenport.

Loom—O. T. Garntson, Oskaloosa.

CLASS 34—FARM MACHINERY.

Separator and Power—J. I. Case & Co., Racine, Wis.

Horse Power for all uses—J. I. Case & Co.

Chicago Farm Pump—M. D. Temple, Burlington.

Horse Power—F. W. Skinner, Madison, Wis.

Reaper with left Raker—Wm. Elliott, Bermingham.

Mower—Mrs. Mary Manny, Rockford Ill.

Reaper and Mower combined—Mrs. Mary Manny.

Reaper, Mower, Hand and Self-Raker—Mrs Mary Manny.

Reaper, Mower and Binder combined—Mrs Mary Manny.

Binder—Mrs. Mary Many.

Corn-cob Mill—W. D. Nichols, Chicago.

CLASS 35—MACHINERY.

Lard Tank—William Branagan, Burlington.

Portable Saw Mill—Burnham & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Smut Machine—Isaac Phillips, Burlington.

Safety Valve—White & Co., Geneseo, Ill.

Portable Grist Mill—W. D. Nichols, Chicago.

Warehouse Scales—Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

No. 38.—Farmers' and Mechanical Tools—Mary Manny, Rockford, Ill.

No. 40.—Willow Baskets—Philip James, Denmark.

Bunches of Willow—1st, Philip James; 2d, W. H. Sabyn, Fort Madison.

No. 10—Flax Seed—Burnham & Jagger, Burlington.

Winter Wheat—W. B. Jones, Burlington.

Rye—L. L. Berry, Mt. Pleasant.

Oats—W. H. Nicols, Middletown.

Timothy Seed—J. J. McMakin, Middletown.

Seed Corn (yellow and white)—James Robinson, Kingston.

No. 29.—Sewing Machines for Shops and Heavy Work and Family Use—1st, Grover & Baker, Chicago.

Sewing Machine for Family Use—1st, Grover & Baker.

Cheap Sewing Use—Florence Sewing Machine Co., Moline, Ill.

NO. 54—GRAPES AND WINES.

Collection of Grapes—1st, John H. Finch, Dallas; 2d, Henry Avery, [illegible].

Variety of Natives—John H. Finch.

Foreign Grapes—John H. Finch.

Concord Grapes—Henry Avery.

Delaware Grapes—Henry Avery.

Catawba—L. Bamberger, Burlington.

Isabella—Henry Avery.

Isabella Wine—John H. Finch.

Blackberry Wine—Mrs. McIlhenny, Fairfield.

Currant Wine—Mrs. McIlhenny, Fairfield.

Catawba Wine—L. Bamberger.

Isabella Wine—Miss Mary C. Kimball, Knoxville.

Delaware Wine—Dr. W. H. Schroder, Bloomington, Ill.

Concord Wine—Dr. W. H. Schroder.

Clinton Wine—Dr. W. H. Schroder.

Herbemont Wine—Dr. W. H. Schroder.

Norton's Virginia Wine—Dr. W. H. Schroder.

NO. 56—TEXTILE FABRICS.

Ten yards of Jeans—Davis Robinson, Northfield.

Ten yards of Sattinet—Same.

NO. 59—DISPLAY OF SORGHUM SUGAR.

1st, J. F. Sheldon, Abingdon, Ill.; 2d, John Stewart, Pilot Grove.

Sorghum Syrup—J. F. Sheldon.

Otaheitan Syrup—J. F. Sheldon.

NO 61—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano—Root & Cady, Chicago.

Drum—Julius Crale, Chicago.

Parlor Organ—Hawley & Van Meter, Burlington.

Violin—Same.

Guitar—Same.

IOWA SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Board of control of the Iowa Sanitary Commission were in session in this city during Thursday and Friday. The report of the General Agent shows the Commission to be in splendid working condition, and doing an immense work. During the six months from March to September, it has furnished to the Chicago branch of the United States Commission more than two thousand packages of supplies, which is five hundred more than the number supplied by Illinois during the same time. Its cash contributions are still more gratifying, amounting to near forty-four thousand dollars during the above period, which is more than twice the amount supplied by the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan united. Well done for Iowa. The Board passed resolutions heartily approving of the arrangements recently entered into between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions at Chicago in order to secure harmony and concert in all their future operations. The new revenue plan adopted by the State Commissions of the West was also endorsed and recommended to the adoption of Aid Societies. This is simply the one day's income plan. The Board adjourned yesterday morning, after a harmonious and interesting session.

A Hint for Irish Voters.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Such of our fellow-citizens of Irish birth as intend to vote for McClellan and Pendleton may be congratulated upon the pleasure they will give to the English aristocracy, and its organ the London *Times*. In voting for McClellan they vote exactly as the London *Times* desires them to. That journal, in its recent issues, heaps abuse upon Mr. Lincoln and the Union party, and vigorously advocates the election of McClellan. So does the London *Herald*, the organ of the Tory party.

All who hate the Union, in England, and all who despise and speak contemptuously of the Irish, strongly urge and desire the election of McClellan and Pendleton. A vote for McClellan, therefore, is a vote which will delight the Union hating and Ireland hating aristocrats in England; and any Irishman who desires to curry favor with English lords, and with the London *Times*, cannot do better than vote and speak in favor of McClellan. That will be a sure passport for him to British favor. It will not, perhaps, keep the London *Times*, the *Saturday Review* and other aristocratic journals from calling the Irish all kinds of names, and classing them, as they constantly do, with beasts and savages; but it may lead these newspapers to make an exception in favor of those who voted for McClellan.

When, therefore, an Irish citizen is asked why he votes for McClellan, he can answer truly, "because the London *Times* wants to have McClellan elected;" and if he is asked for still further reasons, he can reply, "because the English aristocracy are in McClellan's favor;" and if he is still pressed for reasons, he may add, "because I should like to win a word of praise for myself from the men who despise the country of my birth, and hate and abuse my people."

The Gunboat Baptism Completed.

Names are things—and the logical and just eagerness with which the people have seized upon the name "Gunboat McClellan;" as compendiously historical and typically descriptive of the unwarlike soldier who is the candidate of the Peace Democracy, will find satisfactory confirmation in the statement of a soldier in the Signal Corps, on duty at the battle of Malvern Hill, which we reprint from the Pittsburg *Gazette*. That paper certifies that this soldier, Andrew N. Kennedy, is "in every way worthy of credence," and that "he can procure any amount of corroborative testimony if it is needed."

STATEMENT OF ANDREW N. KENNEDY, OF CO. A, CAPT. FOSTER, 102D PA. VOLS.

I was detailed to the Signal Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in December, 1861, and continued in that branch of the service until the expiration of my period of enlistment, August 26, 1864. During the Seven Days' fighting on the Peninsula, in front of Richmond, in June 1862, I was attached to the Signal Party at the army headquarters. Our party was stationed near the line of battle on Malvern Hill during the battle, and in communication with the gunboats on the James River. It is within my own personal knowledge that official reports and communications were transmitted by our party during the heat of the battle, by the several corps commanders, addressed to Gen. George B. McClellan, who was then on board a gunboat on the James River, several miles distant from the scene of action. I was on duty on the station on Malvern Hill, from an early hour in the morning till near noon, and during this entire period, messages were being sent to, and received from Gen. McClellan, who was on board the gunboat during the heaviest fighting of the day.

I was not on duty on the station during the afternoon; but I have heard from my comrades who were on duty, that the General's headquarters remained on board the fleet until the battle was over. The first time I saw Gen. McClellan during the day, was between ten and eleven o'clock at night, when we started from Haxall's for Harrison's Landing.

ANDREW N. KENNEDY.

Personally appeared before me, Mayor of Allegheny City, Andrew N. Kennedy, who being sworn, says that the above statement is correct and true.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1864.

A. C. ALEXANDER,
Mayor of the City of Allegheny.

A Christian Patriot.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Oct. 1.]

As our readers have observed, the pious and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's Chapel, on Adelaide street, Father James Hennesy, was drafted in the drawing for the 6th Ward. His many friends at once gathered around him and preparations were made to furnish him a substitute. Father Hennesy said "No, I cannot permit this, my country has called upon me for personal service, and I will have no other man go for me. I will take my own place in the army." And this we understand to be his fixed determination, although members of his own congregation have offered to go for him. This is a noble example of Christian patriotism that every man must admire. To those who know Father Hennesy intimately—how faithfully and tenderly he cares for the souls of his flock—what manly and patriotic advice he has given them as citizens—his unostentatious benevolence to the poor and sick, this great act of patriotic self-denial will not be surprising. There is no man in the city who has more personal friends than Father Hennesy, and while they may in some respects deplore his determination, thinking he could be of more service at home in his ministrations, they will yet feel that the example of his action will be of wide public benefit.

Vallandigham and the Soldiers.

On Friday last, it is said, Mr. Vallandigham's nervous sensibilities received another severe shock. While sitting at the table of a hotel at Sidney a regiment of Michigan soldiers arrived in town on their way home, and transportation not being ready, they marched through some of the principal streets of the village; as they passed the hotel, it is stated that Mr. V. seemed considerably agitated, and our informant says became as "white as a sheet," evidently contemplating the probabilities of his liberties being again curtailed. The soldiers, however, did not molest the martyr, but passed on up the street. Presently they discovered a small cannon which the peace men were using to "wake the echoes," and not pleased with the service it was subjected to, the boys "gobbled it up," and when they left the town took the implement of "peace" with them. Great was the wrath of the peace men at being thus deprived of their thunder, but before they could take the necessary legal steps to recover the property, it and the boys were far on their journey toward the Wolverine State.—*Toledo Blade, Sept. 30.*

SUSPENSION OF SOPHOMORES FROM HARVARD COLLEGE.—The faculty of Harvard College have commenced the administration of justice to several of the Sophomores who have been engaged in some of the late outrages on the Freshmen. Five of them were suspended from the Institution on Wednesday—two of them for one year, and the others for eighteen months each, the latter upon their return to be reduced to the Freshmen class. Two had previously been suspended, and several others who were also engaged in the disgraceful proceedings of "hazing," were publicly reprimanded. Within the past few weeks the Freshmen have been greatly annoyed by the windows of their rooms being broken, and other hostile demonstrations, and the night following the suspension of these sophomores nearly every window in the Freshmen rooms throughout the college buildings was demolished. Since the act of suspension by the Faculty a petition has been started by the Freshmen, asking that the Sophomores be reinstated.

Millinery.

MRS. H. M. DUNN respectfully announces that her

Fall and Winter Opening

OF IMPORTED

FRENCH MILLINERY

Will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 6th. The favor of your presence is respectfully solicited at 128 State st ect, Chicago. Milliners not invited.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1864. WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS. Candidates must be graduates of some Regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon General. The Board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans. ALSO WANTED—HOSPITAL STEWARDS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. [illegible]

JOS. K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They compose the wonderful tonic properties giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find it them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.

56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,

CINCINNATI, - - - - - OHIO.

☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.

Miscellaneous.

FOR DYSENTERY

—AND—

Diarrhœa.

DIXON'S AROMATIC

Blackberry Carminative

IS THE ONLY SAFE AND SURE CURE.

It contains no OPIUM or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

☞ Use no Cholera mixtures or counteral compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Prepared only by

W. F. DAVIDSON,

Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price—25c., 50c. and $1, per Bottle.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK

Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, Authorized Agents.

FALL TRADE.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

Ladies' and Gents' Furs,

Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,

And all the new styles of

Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats,

We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of Goods ever brought to this market, and which were all of early purchases, or, before the recent advance, we are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition, East or West. Our Glove and mitten department has our special attention, and comprises an UNSURPASSED assortment of Buck, Patna and Kid. All dealers in our line will find it for their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt and personal attention given to orders

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago.

FALL TRADE.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Large and Attractive Stock.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

40 and 42 Lake Street,

Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

40 and 42 Lake St

PIG IRON.

500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 1 [illegible].
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

NOTICE TO RECEIVERS OF FREIGHT VIA MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

On and after this date NO CHECKS will be received for payment of freight charges, by the agent of this company, but in all cases the NATIONAL CURRENCY will be required in payment of bills for freight.

H. H. SAPP, Freight Agent.

Chicago, Sept. 30, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business.

Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 2.3 South Water street, (up stairs.)

[illegible]

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

REMOVAL.

H. & R. B. Whitemore & Co.,

Have removed to their New Store,

Nos. 11 & 13 Lake St.,

Cobb's Block.

S. B. VANDYKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

54 Lasalle Street, - - - - - Chicago

☞ Particular attention given to orders for East ern account.

REFERENCES—[illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, [illegible] PAPER of every description [illegible]

Constitution Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The Great Remedy for the

CONSTITUTION!

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the Public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Womb, that has ever been offered.

It is not a Medical water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has [illegible], and we now say let no man doubt when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.

A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations, it is now used by the most reliable practitioners in this city. It is only second class physicians that [illegible] popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.

Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some specialist's care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to local treatment and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.

We have always been careful to use language in our circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.

We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a medicine in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which they occur.

DIABETES

Is a disease of the Stomach and Liver, acting through the Kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except Consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until the attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of the lips, a sweet breath, in the more advanced cases, and finally loss of appetite, emaciation, [illegible] the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for DIABETES, [illegible] we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully [illegible] that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water. This disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will in all cases be removed by the medicine. There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten, the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and CONSUMPTION finally ends her career.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1864.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with Diabetes, and for five years I have passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds weight. During the month of July, 1863, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1863.

W. H. GREGG & CO.: Gents—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest terms. [illegible]

WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG: Dear Sir: Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with but temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. [illegible]

Yours, truly, LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; [illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents,

No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

[illegible]

Medical.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS

NOT A BEVERAGE, BUT A MEDICINE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.
CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.
CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.
CURES WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES CRAMPS, PAINS AND COLIC.
CURES CRAMPS, PAINS AND COLIC.
IN EITHER STOMACH OR BOWELS.
IN EITHER STOMACH OR BOWELS.
CURES ACIDITY OF STOMACH.
CURES ACIDITY OF STOMACH.
IN EITHER OLD OR YOUNG.

GOOD ALIKE FOR THE INFANT AND THE AGED.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhea, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no hair up preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the maze of intoxicating excitement. But

A MEDICINE, NOT A BEVERAGE.

A MEDICINE, NOT A BEVERAGE.

It is not fixed up to be palatable to the taste; but is most acceptable to a disordered stomach, and one bottle will cure the

WORST CASE OF DYSPEPSIA IN EXISTENCE.

WORST CASE OF DYSPEPSIA IN EXISTENCE.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE

IT IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY,

AND FOR

BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION,

AND LIVER COMPLAINT

AND LIVER COMPLAINT

is a blessing and a prize.

WE GUARANTEE IT IN EVERY CASE.

It will stop distress, after eating, in one minute, and to those who have lived on Graham bread and plain diet for years, we say

"BE OF GOOD CHEER,"

for you may eat as hearty as you please, and follow by one teaspoonful of the "Cure." We care not how bad a dyspeptic you have been, we will guarantee you no trouble from your hearty meal.

Does your food rise on your Stomach?

Do you taste it for hours after eating?

Have you Heartburn, Sick Headache and Languor?

Are you Weak, Debilitated, no Appetite, no Life?

Are you Weary from rising until retiring, no anxiety for business, no disposition to Exertion, constant desire for Repose?

Are you Distressed by all nourishing food?

Are you constantly in Pain from indigestion, must take purgative pills, and then worse than before?

THIS IS ALL DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

AND COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

☞ IS GUARANTEED TO CURE YOU AT ONCE

☞ IS GUARANTEED TO CURE YOU AT ONCE

Therefore, depend upon this

WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY

WHENEVER YOU ARE DYSPEPTIC.

For Cholera Morbus and Dysentery, and for the speedy cure of any kind of disorder that originates or proceeds from a disordered state of the

STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Give ear, all ye people, 'tis truthful and sure,
No medicine equals Coe's World's Dyspepsia Cure.
Indigestion and Dyspepsia yield at once to its power,
Sick headache, sick stomach, in less than an hour.

Debilitated, weakened, no appetite, no life,
No desire to labor in the world's busy strife,
Your food distressing you every time you eat,
I bid you "be of good cheer," for I bring relief.

We promise you all, 'pon our honor, our name,
To cure the worst case or forfeit price and fame;
No case of Dyspepsia was ever known to endure,
When grappled and seized by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Oh! why will ye suffer from cramps, colic and pains,
Nausea at the stomach, heartburn, a fevered brain,
Distress in the bowels, cholera morbus and liver complaint,
When our World's Great Remedy cures in an instant?

Are you weak at the stomach, broken down, indisposed,
Restless and languid, constant desire for repose?
Your food does not strengthen, your energy is gone—
One bottle of our "Cure" makes you healthy and strong.

We bid the afflicted dyspeptic "good cheer,"
Renewed vigor, returned health, to all so dear,
Is a certain result—it follows as sure
As you swallow a dose of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

G. G. CLARK & CO.

Proprietors

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LORD & SMITH

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,

23 Lake Street, Chicago.

General Depot,

23 Lake-st., Chicago.

At Wholesale in Chicago by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

PARAGRAPHS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

DEDICATED TO

All Who Seek Health

AND DESIRE TO KNOW

HOW TO SECURE IT.

For Upward of Twelve Years

THE SUCCESS OF

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Has been a marked feature in the Medical History of the country, and their celebrity continually increases.

MULTITUDES of inferior preparations has been got up to compete with this health-protecting Tonic and Alterative.

BUT they have all failed; while the ORIGINAL ARTICLE, which is not for a day but for all time, grows daily in the estimation and confidence of the Public.

THOUSANDS have confidence in it because they are aware that it secures health to families who dwell in insalubrious districts, and that those thus situated who do not use it, fall sick from the effects of bad air and unwholesome water.

ONE NEIGHBOR tells another what HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have done for him, and thus the reputation of the GREAT FAMILY RESTORATIVE is constantly extending.

THE BELIEF that it will cure DYSPEPSIA, and every species of INDIGESTION, is almost universal, and it is a NATIONAL BELIEF, founded on testimony from sources known to be worthy of implicit trust.

THE FEEBLE take it because it imparts vigor, without producing undue physical or mental excitement, and recuperates not only the relaxed and debilitated frame, but the constitution itself.

ABANDONING the adulterated stimulants of commerce heretofore prescribed for medicinal purposes, invalids resort to HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a safe invigorant, wholly vegetable and perfectly pure.

THOSE WHO suffer from liver complaints rely upon it because they derive from its anti-bilious properties immediate and certain relief when all the usually prescribed remedies have proved useless.

IN FEVER and ague, and all intermittent fevers, according to the statements of countless witnesses, the BITTERS break up the paroxysms with absolute certainty, and speedily restore the strength of the patient.

NOTHING can be more wonderful than the operation of the preparation in OBSTINATE CASES OF COSTIVENESS, for it is a mild and genial cathartic, as well as a tonic and corrective.

ITS HEALING and regulating effect upon the bowels, in whatever way they may be disordered, is admitted to be one of its most valuable characteristics; and hence its usefulness in COLIC, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND DYSENTERY.

HARD TOIL, privation and exposure may be borne with comparative impunity, in any climate or locality, by those who sustain their strength with this wholesome and agreeable stomachic.

IN CALIFORNIA and Australia it is the miner's mainstay and safeguard, and in South America and the West Indies is considered the most reliable acclimating medicine and preventive of malarious fevers and other epidemics.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE always involves danger, unless precautions are taken to prevent it. Fortify with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and bid defiance to vicissitudes of temperature and exhalations generated by excessive heat acting on a swampy soil.

MEN OF THE HIGHEST attainments in medical science are now using and recommending this RELIABLE VEGETABLE TONIC as a restorative after fevers, and the very best strengthening medicine for feeble convalescents.

[illegible]

PROTECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

With an Official Stamp, issued under the authority of the

U. S. Treasury Department.

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburg, Penn.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND STORE-KEEPERS

Throughout the Globe.

New York Office, 59 Cedar Street.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

THE CITY.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—Owing to the fact of there being no quorum, there was no meeting of the Mercantile Association, last evening.

MERITED PROMOTION.—Capt. J. A. Potter, A. Q. M. U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster at the principal depot at Chicago, Illinois, with the rank of Colonel.

THE COURTS.—All the Courts with the exception of the United States Courts have adjourned till Monday next. Of course the Police Court is not included in the above.

WIDE AWAKES—ATTENTION.—The members of the Pioneer Wide Awakes are notified by order of Captain James R. Hayden, to assemble at the Lincoln Hall, (corner of Franklin and Lake streets,) this evening at 8 o'clock, for drill.

A BRUTE.—A thing called John Miller was yesterday fined $10 and costs in the Police Court, for indecent exposure of his person. The fine was none too heavy; the offense has been too often repeated.

LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY.—The lecture of Mr. Buckley last evening at the School of Trade was well attended. A large class was formed, the members of which will assemble for their first lesson this evening.

ACCIDENT.—A boy of ten years old, son of Daniel Woodbury, residing at No. 177 Griswold street, fell from the roof of a shed on which he was playing yesterday, and was severely injured. The accident may terminate fatally.

TRAIN VOTES.—A vote was taken on last evening on the up train on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad resulting as follows: Lincoln 76, McClellan, 33; doubtful, 3.

A vote was also taken on the Dixon Air Line Railroad with the following result: Lincoln, 97; McClellan, 48. Comment is almost needless.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We are requested to announce that the creditors of the firm of Walton & Kiser, formerly of Amboy, Ill., can, by calling at the office of Farwell, Field & Co., obtain their final dividend from the avails of said firm's assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

ABSENTEES FROM THE 132D.—By a general order which will be found in our advertising columns, all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 132d regiment (one hundred day troops) are required to report instantly to headquarters at Camp Fry, to receive transportation to St. Louis to join the regiment.

POCKET PICKED.—A gentleman from Painesville, Ohio, named George T. Day, a teacher by profession, had his pockets picked of nearly two hundred dollars at the Michigan Southern depot, on Saturday night. The money was in his breast pocket, and his coat was cut open. He has no suspicion as to the identity of the thief.

FIFTH WISCONSIN.—This regiment, Col. T. C. Allen, passed through the city on Sunday, from Madison, *en route* for the Army of the Potomac. They were properly cared for at the Rest. The regiment is a very fine one, and well equipped. They left on the Michigan Southern Railroad at 10 o'clock P. M.

THEFT.—A woman named Ellen Duffy was arrested on the charge of stealing from a store on Lasalle street a box containing ten pounds of coffee. The theft was clearly proven at the Police Court, and a fine of $3 and costs was imposed. In default of payment Mrs. Duffy was sent to the Bridewell.

THE 141ST REGIMENT.—This regiment, about seven hundred strong, commanded by Colonel S. Bronson, arrived in this city late last evening, and were entertained at the Rest. Such was the late hour at which they arrived that we are unable to give further particulars.

VARIETIES.—We are informed that the Monday night receipts given by the proprietors of the Varieties, are suspended, the draft having commenced, and the contributions made up. Bye the bye why does not the committee report the amount of receipts? It is surely worth an acknowledgement.

A SPEC OF WAR.—Terrence McCruder, formerly employed as porter in the Matteson House, visited his old place yesterday in a state of intoxication and commenced a quarrel, in the course of which he smashed his fist through the glass in the window of the porter's room, cutting his hand severely. He was promptly ejected and afterwards arrested.

GRAND UNION RALLY.—Bryan Hall will be open on Thursday evening. A grand Union rally will be held then and there, Hon. R. C. Ingersoll, of Peoria, on the platform. Let there be a good turnout. Ingersoll is eloquent, humorous, sensible and truthful. He will be here without fail. Let all prepare to welcome him.

LARCENY.—An old vagrant named Thomas Wilson, whose face is quite familiar in the prisoner's box, was brought up yesterday, at the Armory, on a charge of stealing from the clothes' line of a washerwoman, on Pine street, a pair of pants which had been hung out to dry. When arrested he was trying to pawn them for a quart of whisky. He confessed his guilt and was fined $15 and costs, only.

NINTH WARD WIDE AWAKES.—Men of the Ninth Ward, the draft is over, and you can now settle down to the business of the home campaign. A meeting will be held to-morrow, (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Washington Skating Park, for the permanent organization of the Ninth Ward Wide Awake Club. Let everybody and his family be there. Your aid in the coming election is wanted; give it with a will; in no way can it be better effected than in joining and acting with the Wide Awakes.

COLLIDING GENERALLY.—A series of collisions were in force yesterday near the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, which speaks volumes in favor of the attacking force, and of the wheelwright who built the inanimate part of it. An express wagon (drawn of course by a horse), was thrown forcibly against another express wagon, a buggy, a hack, and a street car. Several persons were frightened, and one or two had an narrow escape but no material damage was done.

THE FAIREST FAIR YET.—Four fairy misses, Mary L. and Carrie Smith, daughters of Perry H. Smith, Esq., Lottie E. Brown and Mollie Metzgar, got up a Fair at Metropolitan Hall on Sept. 29th and 30th. The nett proceeds amounted to the very fair sum of $154.25. They have donated this to the Soldiers' Home, through Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., the President of the institution, fairly earning for themselves the thanks of the sick and wounded heroes who may enjoy the benefits of that Home.

COMMENDABLE PATRIOTISM.—A few days ago a fair was held by several patriotic young ladies in the North Division, in behalf of soldiers' wives and their families. The result of the effort was over $100, which has been expended for the purpose designed. The names of the little patriots who deserve the honor of the enterprise are Nellie and Annie Douglas, Kitty Dailibe, Mollie and Nelly Clarkson, Hattie Pratt, Sallie Stuart, Fay Calhoun and Lucy Phillips. To young ladies generally we say, "Go and do likewise."

STRENGTHENING.—We read in the good book of strengthening the hands and confirming the feeble knees. Evidently there are those in our day who look upon it as a Christian duty, though we would not wish to be understood as imputing an extra amount of feebleness to brother Horing, who last Sabbath, just previous to the commencement of the services at his church (Desplaines Street M. E.), received the following, signed "Money," with an X inclosed: "Mr. Preacher—Sir: Knowing that a man can preach better with money in his pocket, I send you this pittance. Please accept this, and give us a rouser."

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Sunday night Thomas Rolfe, a discharged soldier from the 11th Illinois Infantry, was passing along Franklin street, when he was suddenly assaulted by a ruffian named John McDonnell, and most cruelly beaten; but for the timely arrival of assistance he must have been nearly or quite killed. The design of the wretch was no doubt robbery. He was promptly arrested and in the Police Court yesterday was fined $100 and cost. McDonnell confesses to being a bounty jumper from the 3d New Jersey regiment.

CITY RAILWAYS.—Yesterday morning the cars on the State Street Horse Railway commenced running to Raber's Block, on the Archer road, as previously announced in the TRIBUNE. The Clinton Street Horse Railway is being rapidly hurried to completion. It is to extend from Randolph on Clinton, a double track as far as Van Buren street. On Van Buren one track proceeds to Jefferson, and up Jefferson to Twelfth, and the other is to run up Clinton to Twelfth, and along Twelfth to a junction with the other track. Upward-bound cars will run around by Jefferson street, and around by Twelfth down again on Clinton, without a transfer of horses. The track is laid on Clinton street to Twelfth already, and on Jefferson street to a point in the vicinity of Harrison. A building to be used as new stables is already built on the corner of Van Buren and Clinton streets.

MRS. WILHELM AT METROPOLITAN HALL.—An audience highly respectable in numbers and character, last night assembled at Metropolitan Hall to listen to an address from Mrs. Wilhelm, a lady orator of much ability, and some celebrity.

Her address was in the interest of the Union cause, and the subject was handled with marked ability, exhibiting thorough understanding of the questions involved in the impending contest. She appealed in eloquent terms to those present to put prejudice aside, and remembering only the dear interests and the high hopes involved in the issue of the struggle, to give their influence and their votes to the party of the Union, progress and reform. At the close of her address a gentleman present rose and proposed the following sentiment: "The lady orator of the evening: she is worthy to be the Governor of the State in which she lives."

The sentiment was responded to with loud and prolonged cheers, and at the conclusion a liberal collection was taken up, one-half of it going to the benefit of the Soldier's Aid Society.

DEATH OF ALLEN ROBBINS, ESQ.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning, Allen Robbins, Esq., one of Chicago's oldest and most respected citizens died at the Briggs House. Mr. Robbins was seventy years of age, and though not enfeebled by any disease, his longevity rendered his demise not an unexpected event. About half-past three o'clock in the afternoon funeral services were performed at the Briggs House, after which the remains were sent East for interment.

The deceased was a native of East Granby, Connecticut, and when quite a young man left America for Manchester, England, at which city he remained twenty-two years, and entering into the shipping business amassed a large fortune. On returning to his native land Mr. Robbins settled in Chicago, his astute business judgement pointing out this city even at that early date, as the Queen of the great Northwest. It was nineteen years ago that the deceased came to Chicago and immediately on his arrival he invested fifteen thousand dollars, and commenced business on the site of old Fort Dearborn. Ever since his arrival, Mr. Robbins had been successful, being possessed of a clear brain and considerable business acumen he ever invested his money honorably and judiciously, and as a result of deserved success, he died worth over three millions of dollars of this world's goods. As in his business life, Mr. Robbins won the reputation of strict and rigid integrity, so in his private life he bore an exemplary character. Though his [illegible] caused his name seldom to appear in the public prints, hundreds of poor families in Chicago will miss in him a kind benefactor. As a single illustration of this trait of character, we may mention the fact that when the late Thomas Dyer, Esq., was Mayor of this city, and told Mr. Robbins of [illegible] the poor of this city from the [illegible] of the winter, he replied, "procure the wood, I will pay for it, but do not proclaim it in the papers."

The deceased was a thoroughly loyal man; he believed in the integrity of the great government of our country and upheld it to his full support. In the death of Mr. Robbins, therefore, we lose a good citizen, an enterprising merchant, and a loyal man. Though old he was racked by no physical pain, [illegible] of his situation. He had no relatives in this city, but leaves one brother, George S. Robbins, Esq., a banker in New York.

DRAFT IN COOK COUNTY.

Drawing on the Seventh Ward.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS—WHO IS OUT OF THE DRAFT—RUNNING AWAY TO AVOID IT—MEETINGS LAST EVENING.

Yesterday commenced the second week of the draft in Cook County, the only ward drawn being the Seventh. The proceedings were slightly varied from the order of the previous week, in that the outside public received a report as the tickets were drawn. The room in which the draft is made is situated at the rear of the building. Along the passage and stair ways a set of impromptu pages were established, who passed to each other the names of those who were immortalized by the Board of enrollment, and the last in the line shouted it out to the crowd below. The process was an exact inversion of a royal drawing room scene, where the name of each arrival is heralded from page to page till the whole building resounds with his (nominal) praises. The crowd outside was large, but orderly, and there seemed no disposition to break the peace. A file of soldiers lined the outside edge of the sidewalk and kept the way clear for ordinary travellers, the waiters being outside. Some of the names experienced the most ludicrous changes as they passed from mouth to mouth, and in no case was it certain that the right name was declared by the ultimate orator.

SEVENTH WARD.

The total number enrolled was 2,057, the deficit 80, and the total number to be drawn 160. Mr. John J. Gillispie was appointed by the Ward Committee, to make the draft. The following are the names drawn:

Drafted.

1—Peter Connor,
2—Thos. Flannigan,
3—Jacob Malver,
4—George Stewart,
5—Michael Long,
6—Grocer Ryan,
7—John Curtis,
8—Thomas Grant,
9—Michael Dinalin,
10—John Gillispie,
11—Henry C. Smith,
12—Wm Simeon,
13—Martin Murphy,
14—Conrad Shanze,
15—Pat. Correy,
16—Jacob Keurs,
17—Thos. Gill,
18—Thomas Hurtman,
19— —— Delvan,
20—Andrew Rollinson,
21—William Brown,
22—William Bellow,
23—John Fitzpatrick,
24—John Wilson,
25—Patrick Dussold,
26—Richard Blide,
27—David O'Shea,
28—Jacob Mikle,
29—William H Nixon,
30—Michael Shane,
31—Henry Allsworth,
32—Michael Mohan,
33—James Sheel,
34—William Kensalla,
35—James Shay,
36—John Cullen,
37—John Scaffer,
38—Michael Hamilton,
39—B. Reinhart,
40—Patrick McCarthy,
41—William Winters,
42—John O'Connor,
43—Michael Hamilton,
44—Gottlieb Gretz,
45—John Cullen,
46—Frederick West,
47—William Hemmings,
48—Richard Rearcroft,
49—Edward Ryan,
50—Thomas H. Brown,
51—Thomas English,
52—Wm. Slosser,
53—F. M. Macher,
54—Peter Cave,
55—M. Bauchfish,
56—Geo. Webb,
57—Barny Lukas,
58—Michael Casey,
59—James Lobie,
60— —— Morehead,
61—John Heffernan,
62—Stillman Barbour,
63—Conrad Staatz,
64—Timothy O'Conner,
65—Patrick Curaher,
66—Frederick Dyruff,
67—John McCarthy,
68—Luke Ryan,
69—John E. Black,
70—John Orbe,
71—Frank Anpers,
72—Fred Bernet,
73—Frederick Stowe,
74—Andrew J. Conalin,
75—Jacob Wagnoner,
76—Nicholas Lambert,
77—Michael McMahon,
78—John B Justine,
79—Cooper Stivelly,
80—Wm J. Churnh.

Add'l hund. per cent.

81—Natty Milliman,
82—Charles Nowland,
83—Charles Flikor,
84—Peter Seacock,
85—Wm Stevens,
86—James Flannigan,
87—James Tully,
88—Henry Elliot,
89—Edward Cloon,
90—Patrick Ryan,
91—Peter Schneider,
92—George Wimmer,
93—John Chipp,
94—Christopher Parcell,
95—D. Glegan,
96—Frederick Bonner,
97—Ernest Thomas,
98—James Geary,
99—James Fenan,
100—Thomas McDonald,
101—John Meyer,
102—Peter Boyce,
103—James Sullivan,
104—Dennis Ferrill,
105—John Butler,
106—Thomas Whitesides,
107—Thomas Lard,
108—Michael Vestor,
109—Daniel Egan,
110—William Broa,
111—Joseph Greenwood,
112—George Summers,
113—Frederick Nelmayer,
114—Simon Hickey,
115—Thomas McVay,
116—Gilbert Graham,
117—William Mulich,
118—Patrick Fangley,
119—John Miller,
120—Charles Reed,
121—Thos. Waldron,
122—Peter Hanston,
123—Anthony Armitage,
124—Wm. Spencer,
125—Chas. Elleridge,
126—Felix Pierre,
127—H. A. Poundt,
128—John Myer,
129—Henry Miller,
130—Henry Clidesdale,
131—Horace L. Soane,
132—Thomas Ford,
133—Joseph Seeler,
134—Miceal McLarey,
135—John Burling,
136—Thos. Sullivan,
137—John Smith,
138—John Hennis,
139—Patrick O'Hair,
140—Richard Whaling,
141—Hugh Leonard,
142—John Shantz,
143—John Foley,
144—John Willard,
145—John Powers,
146—Matthew Caton,
147—F. Talbot,
148—Gasper Lebcker,
149—Michael Ryan,
150—M. Rubel,
151—Patrick Mehan,
152—Thomas Power,
153—James Conlias,
154—George Tait,
155—Patrick O'Brien,
156—John Bigelow,
157—John Collins,
158—Thomas Wakley,
159—James Brewaler,
160—William Schuar,

A meeting of the drafted men of the Seventh Ward will be held this morning at eight o'clock, sharp, at the Head Quarters Saloon, at the corner of Twelfth and Halstead streets.

During the drawing of this Ward roars of laughter were given as well-known names were produced from the box. The reading of the tenth ticket gave rise to especial merriment, as it bore the name of Mr. John Gillispie, the member of the committee chosen to make the draft. No one can accuse this gentleman of partiality seeing that he has "drafted himself into the army." One man was drafted, well known, and well to do, whose meanness in not aiding the War Fund in the Ward is well repaid. He contributed ten dollars at first, but when the subscription purse was raised to twenty-five dollars, instead of paying the balance, he sent for and obtained his ten dollars back again.

H. A. Pundt, drafted as above, was previously drawn in the Eighth Ward; he will have to perform double duty if he answer both calls, and may have to form in sections.

TO-DAY.

The drawing of the Fifth Ward was not made yesterday afternoon as anticipated; it will be in order to-day, beginning at one o'clock. According to orders received from Springfield the draft in the Tenth Ward will be postponed until further notice is given from Adjutant General Fuller.

RECRUITING YESTERDAY.

The recruiting grounds were well covered yesterday, but rather with spectators than men anxious to enlist. There was a great deal of talking, and some work, but not so much of the latter as there should have been. The attention of the public was however partially divided yesterday, the excitement at the banks, and the draft in the morning for one of the city Wards, drew away a great many. In the afternoon these had lost their attraction, and recruiting was more brisk. The following were enlisted yesterday:

Hanover, 8; Schaumberg, 1; Niles, 3; First Ward, 6; Second Ward, 7; Third Ward, 3; Fifth Ward, 7; Sixth Ward, 8; Ninth Ward, 2; Twelfth Ward, 1; Eighth Ward, 1; Maine, 1; Jefferson, 2; Lake, 1; Bremen, 1; Thornton 2;—Total 49.

The following Wards and Towns are now "out of the draft," having filled their quotas by enlistments: Barrington, Palatine, Proviso, Cicero, First Ward, Fourth Ward, Fourteenth Ward, (eight men to spare,) Evanston and Hyde Park. The Fifteenth Ward has one man to provide, when it will also be free. The Sixteenth lacks about four men; they were thought to have been previously out of the draft, but yesterday found themselves yet lacking seven; they furnished three immediately. The $7,400 lodged by the Twelfth Ward Draft Fund Committee with the W. M. and F. Insurance Company was promptly paid to Col. Hough yesterday morning, and by him paid over to Ex-Alderman Carselman, the Treasurer of the Committee.

RUNNING AWAY.

It is stated that some of the drafted men are running away quite largely from some of the sub-districts. Lyons and Lemont are instanced among the county towns, and we have no doubt that the city is equally involuntarily furnishing exemption to the drafted ones by allowing them to escape. Two years ago, when the draft was not enforced, men liable thereto were not allowed to leave the city except under bond for return, the bond in all cases covering the $300 exemption then allowed. Then pecuniary service was admissible, and men were held; now personal service is indispensable, and men are not held. The contrast is great. The question is—shall these men be allowed to go. Let each undrafted man remember that if the deficit now due be not filled into the ranks another draft will be made. It is thus clearly the duty of every other man to see that those drawn are not allowed to escape, except by due course of legal exemption at the hands of the Board of Enrollment. If patriotism do not dictate the propriety of preventing escapes, selfishness should. New drafts will certainly require to be made if this skedaddling is allowed to continue unchecked.

SERVING NOTICES.

The Provost Marshal has commenced the serving of notices on those drafted in the sub-districts first drawn. They will be required to begin reporting on Thursday next, unless their quotas are full. They will be promptly furnished with clothing, &c., when accepted.

MEETINGS.

The meetings in the several wards last evening were well attended; reports were received from the various committees.

FIRST WARD.

The committee reported that the quota was full, with two men over. The surplus on hand was stated to be $730, which, on motion, was donated to the Soldiers' Home. Good for the First Ward; first in war (filling its quota); first in peace (in resting from their labors); and first in thus remembering their countrymen who have gone to the war.

N. B. We hear they still lack three men.

SECOND WARD.

A large meeting was held last evening at Miracle's Hall, 214 Wabash avenue. Mr. M. A. Meyer in the chair.

The Executive Committee reported 9 recruits yesterday, and a more hopeful prospect in every direction towards filling the quota of the ward. Subscriptions came in rapidly as the fund approached $30,000, many of the amounts received being additional to former subscriptions. Patriotic speeches were made by subscribers as they called out their names and amounts. A good deal of fun was had at the expense of some gentlemen in the ward who have not subscribed to the fund. It seemed to be the impression that the marble fronts had not been very prompt in responding to the appeals to avoid the draft. Some officials in the ward were charged with delinquency. Owing to the progress at the meeting the Executive Committee reported that they had just concluded a negotiation by which they had secured 20 men in one lot, towards filling the quota. These men are promised to-day. The announcement was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and men came up by the dozen to double their subscription to the fund.

The price of men is high, and the ward fund is still short. Let all residents of the ward who have its interest at heart, call at No. 59 South Clark street to day, and pay in their subscriptions to Mr. B. F. Guyton.

The meeting will be held again this evening, at Miracle's Hall.

NINTH WARD.

All drafted men of the Ninth ward, are earnestly requested to meet this morning at 7½ o'clock, sharp, at the office of E. F. Runyan, Room 13, Metropolitan Block. Business of importance is on hand. Let every one attend.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Sixteenth Ward will be held at the store of Cooley & Sherman, on Kinzie street, this, Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock. All members are requested to hand in their subscription list, and pay to the Treasurer the money collected.

RUNNING THE BANKS.—We are glad to see that the panic which seemed to strike the city on Saturday, has with one exception abated. The different city banks were visited yesterday with scarcely more than the wonted flow of customers, and the bankers will doubtless be able to continue as heretofore. Large sums of money were received on Sunday and yesterday in anticipation of a run, which will not in most cases be needed. It was fortunate that Sunday intervened; the quiet of that day gave people time for sober second thought and cooled down the excitement which might otherwise have grown into a furore of rage, and broken down the whole commercial fabric of Chicago.

The one exception is the Illinois State Savings Institution, on Washington street, near Clark. It had been besieged on Saturday, and a run yesterday was anticipated and provided for. At the hour of opening, the police drew a cord round the crowd and formed them into line, thus preventing the injury to other business, which the bank would otherwise have sustained. The police preserved order. At nine o'clock payment commenced, and continued until the hour of closing, payment being made not too rapidly. At one time there were fully fifty persons in the string, each one holding his deposit book in his hand. Some of those in attendance were females. The crowd pressed slowly on, and some of them dropped out about noon wishing to get dinner. Others having more fortitude and forethought had their dinners brought to them, and ate while pressing onwards. The crowd gradually diminished like a candle lighted at both ends, those at one end getting paid, and at the other dropping off, and at three o'clock there were very few waiting to get their accounts cancelled.

The run was not great, probably not more than a hundred altogether entered the line yesterday. Had they been paid with celerity, all might have been disposed of before noon. But doubtless the fact that payment would necessitate four or five hours crushing in the crowd, prevented many from entering the line who would otherwise have done so.

We have little doubt that the bank can stand such a run for another month, and would advise the depositors to be calm. The bank directors have no objection to paying, but they had rather not have a crowd round the office. There is reason to believe they had much rather pay now than a month hence. By paying now they save nearly five months interest, which the depositor loses by drawing out now.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Appropriations for the Year—Tax Bill Two Cents on the Dollar—Improvement of the Harbor—The Riot—Increase of Salary.

The regular bi-weekly meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. It was feared that there would be no quorum owing to the excitement attending the efforts to fill the quotas in the several Wards, the committees in nearly every case comprising the Aldermen. But waiting long enough a quorm was found to be present, consisting of the following Aldermen: Peacock, Gallup, Walsh, Shimp, Ruh, Holden, Talcott, Clark, Sullivan, Lawson, Gastfield, Bond, Woodman, Gage, Roberts, McRoy, O'Sullivan, Hottinger, Armstrong and Titsworth.

Ald. Gage took the chair in the absence of the Mayor.

On motion of Ald. Holden the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Ald. Holden then moved that the petitions and communications, except those from city officers, be read by their titles and referred. Carried.

The Comptroller presented a communication containing the following statements:

The bill of the contractors for the dredging and other improvement of the harbor, has not been paid in full. They received $25,034 and leaving a balance of $15,000 due them for which they have already sued; the work had not been legalized by the city, but had been considered vitally necessary by the Board. The Comptroller submitted an ordinance providing for an appropriation of sufficient money to pay the judgment for $15,005.33 obtained by Fox & Howard, in September last, and that it should be provided for by a loan at not exceeding the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Ald. Talcott said that the appropriation was not enough. The contractors were obliged to sue for everything they obtained from the city, and in another month another judgment would have to be entered. An appropriation should be made to cover the whole amount needed to pay for the harbor improvement; he thought the expense would at least take the $100,000 authorized to be borrowed by the city in its charter.

Ald. Holden asked why the Comptroller had allowed the bill to go over without being included in the former estimates.

The Comptroller answered that it was simply impossible for him to have obviated the difficulty under the provisions of the charter.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved to lay over. He was opposed to the principle of allowing the contractors to go into court against the city. He did not think there was one Alderman who would wish to cheat them out of a dollar.

Ald. Talcott had understood that this was the only way by which the thing could be done; he has been informed that the city agreed to the judgment.

The Comptroller wished to correct him. The city agreed only to waive the service of process. The corporation counsel had required them to prove the justice of their account. He thought that the City Council would have had no power to pay the bill without judgment, as it was an express article of the appropriation made to cover the expense; he certainly could not have paid for it out of the general appropriation; neither would the Council have had power to appropriate. The contractors had gone into court to legalize the debt, and the Council could then appropriate.

Ald. Woodman said that the harbor would have been completely blocked up by this time if the work had not been done.

Ald. O'Sullivan persisted in laying over. Laid over and ordered published.

The Comptroller submitted an ordinance for the levying of taxes for the year 1864, including the following:

	Mills.
Contingent and other general expenses of the city	4½
School purposes	2
Police expenses	2
Reform school	0⅜
Lighting streets	2
Interest on Sewerage debt, sinking fund for its liquidation, and for repairing and maintaining streets, interest on general bonds and water loan bonds	3⅞
Permanent improvements	3⅞
Liquidation of general bonded debt	1
Money borrowed during 1863 for improvements necessitated by accident, &c., since the appropriations were made	0⅜
Total, two cents on the dollar.	

A motion was made to adjourn.

Ald. Shimp wished, previous to adjournment, to offer a motion regarding the late arrests by the military regarding the bank riots on Saturday.

Ald. Walsh insisted on his motion to adjourn being put, and called for the ayes and noes. The motion to adjourn was lost, ayes, 10; noes, 12.

Ald. Shimp wished his communication to be read, which by permission was done by the Clerk. It is as follows: The suspension of several of our city banks, and more particularly the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, has caused considerable excitement among our loyal citizens, who have and did demand their just dues and honest-earned money, who did it in a gentlemanly manner. They claim that there was no necessity to call out the military force, to assault our peaceable citizens and to make arbitrary arrests; they have always been, and ever will be, law abiding people; therefore, be it

Ordered, That in case such an occurrence should again take place in our city, that the Mayor be requested to furnish a sufficient police force to protect the rights of our citizens, and not allow the military to interfere in our city government, and that the Mayor be compelled to carry out the city ordinance at all times and in all cases; that he (the Mayor) be requested to explain to this board the reason why he did not act more promptly on Saturday last, and allowed our citizens to be assaulted and arrested by the military without law, as well as to give his reason why he refused to furnish a police force and assist in adjusting the rights of our citizens when called upon.

Upon motion the communication was laid upon the table—ayes 12, noes 10.

The report of the Comptroller for the month of August was received and ordered filed.

The Board of Public Works presented ordinances for the construction of sidewalks on Fourteenth street from State to Michigan avenue—passed; on Clark street between Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys.

A motion to adjourn was lost by an even vote of 11 against 11.

Sidewalk on Jackson between Robey and Hoyne, Referred. Union street between Maxwell and O'Brien. Hubbard street between Robey and Leavitt. Liberty street between Stewart avenue and Canal street. All referred to appropriate committees.

Also, for lamp posts on Washington, from Lincoln street to a point 170 feet west of that street. On Prairie avenue, from 22d street to a point 250 feet north. On Calumet avenue, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street. On Sixteenth street, from Indiana to Prairie avenue. On Jackson, from Jefferson to Desplaines street. On Aberdeen, from Adams to Jackson street. On Monroe, from Morgan to Aberdeen street. On Clinton, between Jackson and Van Buren streets. On Bryan Place, from West Randolph to Lake street. On Park avenue, from 260 feet east of Lincoln, to 360 feet west of the same. On Green, from Randolph to Lake street. On Wood, between Washington and Warren streets. On Rucker, from Mitchell to Twenty-second street. On Rucker, from Madison to Monroe street. All referred.

Ald. Talcott moved to call up the matter of vacating streets and alleys in Wright's Addition, in the West Division. After some discussion it was decided to be out of order.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The Committee on Railroads reported a substitute on the ordinance [presented for approval by the Horse Railway Companies relative to the price of tickets. It provides that the companies shall have power to charge six cents per ride on the cars, provided that they sell tickets at a sufficient number of points and also on the cars at five cents per ride. Laid over and ordered published.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for North Division reported favorably on the ordinance to widen Wells street to North Dearborn to a width of 66 feet. Report accepted and ordinance passed.

The same committee reported on the widening of Labor street from Vine, and its extension from Larabee street to Clybourne avenue, recommending the passage of the ordinance. Adopted.

A motion to adjourn was lost by ayes 8, noes 11.

Ald. Talcott called for the report of the Finance Committee relating to the pay of Health Officer Charles S. Perry. The report was read, which advised the donation of $600 to the Health Officer in addition to his regular salary. The report was accompanied by a necessary order.

Ald. Woodman moved to amend by adding the name of Charles Tunnecliffe, the policeman attending on the Council, and donating to him $300.

Ald. Titsworth objected to the amendment. He thought it was not fair to pay one policeman more than another.

Ald. Sheridan supported the amendment. Mr. Tunnecliffe had to do more than the work of any ordinary policeman and should be better paid.

Ald. Sheridan move to amend by allowing Mr. Matthew Reardon, the assistant health officer, $300.

A motion to adjourn was lost, ayes 8, noes 13.

A motion to lay Ald. Sheridan's amendment to the amendment upon the table was lost.

After some discussion the report, as amended by Ald. Woodman, was passed.

Ald. O'Sullivan called up the report of the committee on Finance, in relation to an increase of pay to Pipemen.

A motion to adjourn was lost—Ayes, 9; Noes, 10.

The report called up by Ald. Sullivan was then read. It proposed the payment of $75 a month to Pipemen and Hook and Ladder men, commencing at the 1st of September.

Ald. Sullivan moved to amend by paying the bell ringers $75, also.

Ald. Talcott moved to lay the whole matter upon the table. Lost—ayes 7, noes, 11.

Upon motion, Ald. Sullivan's amendment was laid upon the table. Ayes, 15; noes, 2.

Ald. Talcott moved to refer the whole matter to the Comptroller.

Ald. Titsworth understood that a communication had been received from the fire department and, therefore, moved to amend by referring the whole with this communication, back to the committee.

Some discussion on this motion ensued, to terminate which, Ald. Von Hollen called for a call of the house, when it was discovered there was not a quorum present. The Council, therefore, adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock—the President, J. M. Allen, in the chair. The following Supervisors answered their names: Alger, Brown, Cammack, Dolton, Drandorff, Bebrook, Farwell, Gibbs, Gormley, Hopkins, Irwin, Johnson, James, McGlashen, McCaffery, Niles, Pancker, Penny, Pusbeck, Rees, Robinson, Shiels, Stemmuller, Shackford, Taylor, E. S. Whitney, Strong, Charleston.

The Clerk read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, on motion, were adopted.

Supervisor Alger, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, recommended that the appropriation asked for by the town of Jefferson, to build a bridge, be granted.

Supervisor Gibbs hoped the Board would not make the appropriation.

On motion of Supervisor DeWolf, the report was received and adopted.

On motion, adjourned until the first Monday in December next.

MILITARY ITEMS.—On Sunday there arrived at the Rest a squad of fifteen men belonging to the 5th Wisconsin regiment. They were recently from Memphis and on the way to Madison on a brief furlough.

The same day there also arrived from the front twelve men belonging to various western regiments, on the way home, some on furlough and some discharged.

Two hundred and ninety men belonging to the same regiment will arrive here this morning.

One hundred and fifteen recruits and substitutes destined for the navy left here last night for Cairo. In passing along Randolph street on the way to the depot, one of them attempted to escape and was promptly arrested by the guard.

Robert Ingersoll, a member of the 5th Wisconsin infantry, died at the Rest yesterday, of chronic diarrhea. His wife took away the remains.

INQUEST.—Coroner Wagner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Helena Schrancel, whose death from injuries sustained by being run over last Wednesday, near Cleaverville, by a Hyde Park train, has previously been mentioned in these columns. The jury found that the rate of speed of the said train was between twelve and fifteen miles an hour, and that the bell of the locomotive was not rung at the time the accident occurred. They proved also that the deceased died from the injuries received, and censured the I. C. R. R. Co. for having permitted such neglect of the city ordinances as resulted in the accident.

RIVER ACCIDENT.—The schooner "Charter Oak" while running up the South Branch, yesterday, was run into by the bark "Gen. [illegible]," coming down. Both crafts were somewhat injured, but the "Charter Oak" was the greatest sufferer, having much of her head gear carried away and being considerably shivered about the bow. It will require five hundred dollars to put her in good repair.

THE BANKS AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Solvent Banks to be Sustained—Confidence at the Board in them.

At the session on 'Change yesterday noon, Col. R. M. Hough offered the following:

Resolved, That for the present we will receive certified checks of solvent banks for all transactions of this Board, and that the bankers be requested to designate such certified checks as they will receive on deposit.

In offering the resolution Mr. Hough stated that, owing to the recent bank failures in this city, there was a disposition on the part of some persons to create a run on the various banks of the city. The leading banks of the city were sound; they have assets enough to pay all liabilities, but in order to do so on call, some of the assets would have to be converted at a sacrifice. He hoped that the Board would sustain the banks, and put down any attempt to create a panic.

Mr. Stearns said that every tub ought to stand on its own bottom. The banks have been advancing on whiskies and other expensive articles, and ought to look out for themselves. He said something about greenbacks, but owing to the confusion our reporter could not catch his meaning.

J. C. Dore said that the Charter of the Savings' Banks required depositors to give 30 days notice before they could draw their money. He thought that the business men ought to protect themselves by compelling these banks to act according to their Charter.

Col Hough stated his resolution provided for this, if the members would consent to take certified checks.

George Watson urged the propriety of sustaining all the banks which are solvent. Owing to the fear of a panic, wheat had declined twenty five cents per bushel.

C. T. Wheeler objected to the resolution. No resolution of the Board could compel the members to to take anything in payment but legal tender.

Col. Hough said that it was not binding on the individual members of the Board. It was only an expression of confidence in the banks.

The question was then called for, and the resolution was almost unanimously adopted.

J. C. Dore offered the following:

Resolved That it is the sense of the Board, that in case of panic, the Savings' Institutions in a solvent condition should avail themselves of their chartered rights as to requiring notice of withdrawal of deposits.

In offering the resolution Mr. Dore said the savings bank's could run on until they had only $100 left in their vaults, when they could fall back on their charter, and refuse to pay until the proper notice had been served on them. He was in favor of sustaining the banks; it was a debt we owed to the business men of the community.

Mr. Stearn said they had speculated in whisky and he was in favor of letting them slide.

Mr. Watson again urged the propriety of sustaining the banks. He had told his banker he would not draw on him. The resolution of the Board could not compel a member to take certified checks. The banks responded willingly to the demand made by the Board for an uniform currency, and the Board ought now come to the assistance of the banks.

On motion Mr. Dore's resolution was adopted.

Col. Hough then moved a vote of confidence in the leading banks of the city.

J. W. Sykes offered as a substitute, that the private bankers be requested to publish a sworn statement of their assets and liabilities, as is done by the National banks. He was opposed to taking certified checks on Tom, Dick or Harry, unless he had some security for their solvency.

Mr. Hough objected to the substitute. The bankers would not recommend any institution that was not solvent.

Mr. Sykes' substitute was laid on the table and the original motion prevailed, after which the Board adjourned.

Old Ladies' Home.

The Board of Managers will meet at the Home on the east side of Indiana avenue, half a block south of 26th Street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

A CARD FROM ITS PRESIDENT.

Editors Chicago Tribune: I wish to say to the Depositors of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and the public, that I dissolved all practical connection with the Institution one year ago last May, and was absent from the city most of the time from then until about the first of June last. On my return home at that time, the Directors and principal Stockholders urged me repeatedly to take charge of the affairs of the Bank as its President, which I steadily declined to do until the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors in July last, when a statement of the bank's condition was exhibited to the Directors by its late Secretary, showing quite a surplus of earnings and the bank to be in a safe and sound condition. Upon this favorable showing, and the very earnest solicitation of the Directors, including Mr. Waite, I reluctantly assented to assume the management of its affairs, and entered upon the duty the latter part of July; and here let me say, that since then there has not been a dollar lost to the Bank by loans or advances upon property of any description, or in any other way; but on the contrary, there has been added to its cash means, by the sale of real estate, more than sixty thousand dollars. When I assumed the charge of affairs, our New York account showed a credit of some seventy thousand dollars, against which we checked, making remittances at the same time, from day to day, for our credit. In a few days, our balance falling somewhat below that amount, we were informed that our account was overdrawn. This greatly surprised me, and I changed our New York correspondent, in order to adjust the account more readily, but continued to remit until the over-draft was fully paid, as I supposed. In this, however, I was mistaken, for within a few days we were informed that a mistake of over $35,000 had been made in our favor, and our account was overdrawn more than $35,000 making a discrepancy of some $70,000 in our account. This we soon made good. But in the meantime an inquiry was made of parties in the city, "What is the matter with the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company? account largely overdrawn;" and this being rumored on the streets Thursday and Friday, caused depositors to draw their balances, forcing the Bank to close.

But for the alarm among our depositors, I have no doubt we should have continued business as usual until this discrepancy could have been adjusted and the deficit made good by the delinquent parties. It may in part have originated in erroneous entries by our New York correspondent, which have not been discovered.

The accounts current have not been examined and adjusted, as I understand, for nearly two years. We are now having the accounts thoroughly examined, but the process is necessarily slow and tedious. With this deficit made good, as I trust and believe it will be, I have but little doubt, if monetary affairs become settled and steady soon, the assets of the bank will be sufficient to pay the depositors in full; though it will necessarily take some time to convert them all into cash. This delay will work great hardship in many cases, and no one can regret it more than do the officers of the Bank, who will do all in their power to give relief as soon as possible. And as a mode of relief, to some extent, it is proposed to form a banking association of responsible parties, with a capital of $100,000, to be enlarged hereafter, and commence business at the present location of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company as soon as possible, and grant accommodations to such as desire upon their deposits with the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, until they may be able to realize upon them.

I wish to add that I can cheerfully and fully exonerate the late President, Frederick Tuttle, Esq., from any connection with or knowledge of any transaction to the prejudice of the bank, to which allusion has been made; and, further, to assure the public and all interested, that neither the President, Secretary, nor any of the Directors had any knowledge that a deposit belonging to the Volunteer Fund had been received at the bank until after the business had been closed and the assignment concluded. The matter has been satisfactorily arranged and the fund made good.

J. H. WOODWORTH.

Sabbath School Union Convention.

To the officers and teachers of the Sabbath Schools of Cook County:

The Chicago Sabbath School Union having voted to hold a convention of all the schools in this county, and appointed us a Committee to call the same,

We therefore invite your school to be present by its Superintendent, officers and teachers, in a Cook County Sabbath School Convention, to be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, Nov. 17, and continuing through that and the following day.

It is desirable that each school furnish a statistical report, and below will be found a blank which we wish you to fill out, and send to D. L. Moody, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on or before Nov. 1, that these reports may be digested and printed before the meeting of the convention.

The call is signed by Rev. Chas. E Cheney, Rev. Geo. L. Wrenn, Rev. W. B. Truax, B. J. Hitchcock and D. L. Moody.

The following questions will be expected to find answers in the reports presented:

Name of the school? Denomination? Where located? When established? Name of the present Superintendent? Name of Assistant Superintendent, or Secretary? Number of classes in school? Average attendance of teachers during the year ending November 1st? Average attendance of scholars during the year ending November 1st? Average attendance of infant class during the year ending November 1st? Total average attendance of teachers and scholars? Increase of the total average of attendance of teachers and scholars over previous year? Largest total attendance, what Sabbath, and how many? Smallest do.? Whole number of scholars on the roll? Increase over previous year? Have you a library, and if so how many volumes? How much money contributed by the school during the year ending November 1st? How much money spent in support of the school during the year ending November 1st? How many papers distributed per week? Do you hold teachers' meetings, and if so, how often? Do you hold S. S. concerts regularly? Have you a regular system of visitation and tract distribution? How many conversions the past year? How many deaths in the school? Do you have prayer meetings for children, and if so, how often?

LOCAL MATTERS.

City Mission.—The Board of Managers of the Ladies' City Mission will meet at Room 17, M. E. Church Block, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is requested.

U. S. A., 6th Ward.—There will be a meeting of the Sixth Ward U. S. A. Council at the usual place of meeting, Tuesday 4th instant, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

In Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and causing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by druggists everywhere.
oct4-T466-St-T&Sat.

The Best and Safest Stimulant.—The Red Jacket Bitters are free from all acidities usually found in ordinary tonics and stomach bitters of the present day. They are made from sound and fresh materials; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enter into the composition of them. They are a combination of rare herbs and plants, with the purest and mildest of all stimulants—the old ripe Bourbon Whisky. Call for the Red Jacket Bitters, and do not let any one persuade you to take any other. oct [illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Timely Notice.

As the stormy season is approaching, all who are suffering from Catarrh, Asthma, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis or Consumption, and desire to avail themselves of the services of Dr. Ayer, of the "Chicago Throat and Lung Institute," McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, should do so immediately. The new remedies employed by Dr. Ayer are commended in the highest terms by our best citizens. As Throat Diseases and Catarrh end in consumption and death, it is wise to eradicate these complaints before the health is broken down and a cure rendered impossible. oct4-t482-1t

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, BELVIDERE, Illinois, Sept. 28, 1864.

Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to yours of the 26th inst., I have to state that the Awarding Committee in Class K, Lot 4, at the State Fair of this Society, report in regard to the entries of Machine work made by you as follows:

1st. Quilting—Very elaborate and perfect.
2d. Fancy stitching—Highest commendation—beautifully executed.
3d. Plain stitching—Highest commendation—premium recommended.
4th. Silk embroidery—Highest commendation.
5th. Worsted embroidery—Highest commendation.

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Cor. Sec. Agricultural Society.

Michigan State Fair gave us the following premiums:

1st. Premium for best Family Sewing Machine.
1st. Premium for best work done on machine.
1st. Premium for best display of machines.

Illinois State Fair—Report in favor of work done by machines. Premiums recommended.

Iowa State Fair gave us:

1st. Premium for shop, light and heavy work.
1st. Premium for best Sewing Machine for family use.

Wisconsin State Fair gave us:

1st. Premium for best Family Sewing Machine.

These Fairs have just been held, and, I think, "Citizen," will allow that our machines are not growing unpopular very rapidly.

E. WHEELER, Agent
G. & B. S. M. Co.

CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 3d, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Please re-publish the statement regarding premiums of State Fair, of 25th ult., reply from "Citizen," as also letter from John P. Reynolds, Esq., regarding said awards. It not being my desire to enter into a newspaper controversy, nor to win Napoleonic reputation, still the public shall judge whether or not, as "Citizen" states, I made a wilful misstatement. "Citizen" was at the Decatur State Fair, Illinois, and knew there was no such committee; also that the officers of said Fair knew nothing of this Committee. Perhaps the published statement of John P. Reynolds, Esq., Secretary, may not be sufficient evidence to convince the skeptic "Citizen," whose only desire "is not to see injustice go unrebuked." I therefore refer him to President Van Epps, and Mr. Mattison, Superintendent of the Hall in which sewing machines were exhibited, and if this does not satisfy him, let him go to the public. They were there, and know this Committee did exist, and made these awards. I desire also fair play; let "Citizen" come out under his own name, for I cannot suppose for a moment that he is one of our competitors in the sewing machine business, they all being too high minded to engage in such business; therefore, let "Citizen" confess his is the falsified statement, and not ours. The public will then understand the growing unpopularity of the machine, as illustrated by the following statement.

Yours, truly,
E. WHEELER.

Sewing Machines—Grover and Baker's Sewing machines are again Pronounced the Best.

At Kalamazoo State Fair, of Michigan, just held, was awarded to this company the following premiums:

1st Premium, for the best Family Sewing Machines.
1st Premium for the best work done on Machines.
1st Premium for the best display of Machines.

At the Illinois State Fair, at Decatur, no premiums were offered for Sewing Machines, or Machine work. A special committee was appointed to examine Machine sewing, without regard to prizes or premiums. This committee reported unanimously in favor of the work and samples on exhibition as executed on the *Grover & Baker Machines*, pronouncing it the *best practical Machine* exhibited, for all work! Again, at Davenport, Iowa, County Fair, Grover & Baker carried off the prizes.

The public were enthusiastic at these several places upon the merits of these *celebrated Machines*, as *fairly* exhibited by operators on any variety of fabric, from the finest gauze to the hardest cloth or leather work.

The Late State Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25th, 1864

Messrs. Editors: The advertisement of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Agent in the city papers, strikes me as possessing a quality of effrontery rarely surpassed, based as it is on a wilful misstatement. The assertion that "a special Committee" at the late Illinois State Fair, at Decatur, passed upon, and accorded the highest rank to the G & B. Machine, is wholly unwarranted by facts. That Committee must have originated solely in the brain of the Agent himself, for the officer of the Fair, and the different Sewing Machine interests represented, knew nothing of it. I was myself present at the Fair, and know there was no Committee and no award. The principle was wisely adopted in Sewing Machines, and I believe Reapers, to invite exhibition without competition. The display was fine. There was no premium nor award, nor misleading the public by bogus or imaginary triumphs. The same principle, it is believed, will come to include all the like classes of prominent inventions, and make Fairs more attractive, and better representatives of progress in the mechanic arts, and leave the people free to judge of merits themselves of machines exhibited. In the face of this prominent fact at the Illinois State Fair, the agent of the Grover & Baker comes forward in the advertisement in question evidently to bolster up his business, and cover the growing unpopularity of his stitch. I am the owner of a Grover & Baker machine, and find it takes too much thread. My only desire in this letter, however, is not to see injustice go unrebuked.

☞ Dr Justin Hayes' Institute, 96 State street, Chicago, speciality treatment of chronic diseases. For further particulars send for a number of the *People's Journal of Health*. P. O. Drawer 6148. oct1-t293-7t

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt—The New Loan—General News Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

The following statement issued from the Treasury Department this evening exhibiting the condition of the public debt shows a considerable decrease within the past month, mainly due to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has thought it right and just that the entire arrearages due the military service, of both the army and navy, should be paid up to the beginning of the month.

Some of these payments have been long delayed, and involved an expenditure of seventy five millions, the whole amount being provided for in this statement, further on, and will consequently show a comparatively small increase of debt.

Recapitulation: Debt bearing interest, 993,665,941.80; interest, 54,608,445.70.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money, 564,585,884.65; interest, 28,180,197.42.

Debt on which interest has increased, $35,697,000. Debt bearing no interest, $46 794,492,971.

Making amount outstanding. $19,559,737,164, and interest both in coin and currency, $81,773,643.12.

The above statement, as contrasted with that exhibiting public debt on Aug. 30, shows an increase of principal of amount of seventy seven and a half millions, and of interest 4,201,531.

The unpaid requisitions, Aug. 30, were nearly $79,000,000, and the amount in Treasury 17,190,000.

The unpaid requisitions, Sept. 30, were $24,841,000, and the amount in Treasury 24,339,400.

The amount outstanding of the July 17th, August 5th six per cent bonds exchanged for 7.30s is $114,547,000, an increase for the past month of $45,181,000.

The July 17th, 1861, 7.30 three year notes have been decreased from $71,600,000 to $35,410,000.

The six per cent. bonds of March 3d, 1863, have been increased from $43,266,000 to $73,992,000.

Since the 30th of August last, the March 1st, 1863 six per cent. certificates of indebtedness have been increased from $.05,057,000, to nearly $230,000,000.

The statement also shows the whole issue of 150,000,000 of two years notes with 5 per cent interest under the act of March 3d, 1863. The amount less withdrawn and destroyed are ready to be discharged is 85,137,750, leaving 65,862,250 in circulation. The fractional currency has been increased $167,000.

THE GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 3.—Gold closed this evening, at the Exchange, at 191⅞.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from Forrest's Raid.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Gen. Rousseau to-day says: "General Granger reports that the rebels under Forrest are in front of Huntsville, and that Forrest had sent in a demand for the surrender of the town."

The commanding officer at Columbus says his scouts report a rebel cavalry force, 5,000 strong, marching on that place from the Southwest through Mount Pleasant, and a large force of infantry moving in the direction of Pulaski. There are supposed to be the forces that have crossed the Tennessee below Decatur, Ala., and are coming in from the Southward to co-operate with Forrest in the direction of the railroad.

The operator at Cady creek reports a large rebel force at Spring Hill, 12 miles south of Franklin.

Detachments of the enemy are at various points in the neighborhood of Columbia and Pulaski, taking horses and conscripts.

No fighting had occurred since the rebels left Pulaski, September 30, but the enemy will, no doubt, soon be compelled to develop his force and intentions.

All breaks on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad have been repaired, and it is now in running order.

J. C. Mosby, citizen of Okolina, Mississippi, convicted of the murder of Union soldiers and citizens, was hung yesterday, in the military prison of this city, by order of the Secretary of War.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Sheridan's Movements Against Early—Our Cavalry at Gordonsville.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* special from Martinsburg, October, 1st, says: The latest intelligence from General Sheridan left him making preparations to force the remnant of Early's army from Brown's Gap, to the Blue Ridge. This was on the 29th of September. Early's position is represented to be a very strong one, and he doubtless intends to hold it as a protection to Gordonsville and Charlottesville, as well as Lynchburg; for, while holding this point, if Sheridan advances upon Lynchburg, Early threatens his rear and supplies. There can be little doubt, however, of Sheridan's success, for Early's army has lost heart, and Brown's Gap will only prove to be another Fisher's Hill.

The *World's* Washington special, last evening, says: An unauthenticated report prevails here that our cavalry have entered Gordonsville. It is known that at last accounts a cavalry force was very near that place.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3.—Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture, by the United States steamer Magnolia, of the blockade-running steamer Matagorda, 75 miles off Cape Antonio, Cuba. She was from Galveston for Havana. Her cargo consisted of cotton, the deck load of which, some 300 bales, was thrown overboard.

Disastrous Fire.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 3.—The extensive pickle factory, of Wells & Provost, at Yonkers, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $150,000. Stock insured, $110,450; machinery, $10,350; and buildings, $20,000.

Northern Military Department.

COLUMBUS, October 2.—Major General Hooker reached here yesterday, and has taken rooms at the Neil House.

Gen. Heintzelman is ordered to report at Wheeling, Virginia.

Arrival of Wounded.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 3.—The steamer Victor, from New Orleans, 25th ult., has arrived with wounded and convalescent soldiers.

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday Evening, Oct. 3.

TOBACCO—Dull; 9 hhds offered of which 8 were sold as follows: Factory lugs at $13.25; 2 hhds Planter's do at $13.50@$17.25; 1 do common shipping leaf at $16.75@17.25; 16 med do at $19.40 and $21.50; 1 do fine manufacturing leaf at $39.50.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales of country super at $8.50; city double extra at $11.50; extra inspected and delivered at $10.40; do double extra at $10.50 per brl.

GRAIN—Wheat—Declined 5c. 250 sacks, in 4 lots at $1.90; 200 sacks at $1 92½; 190 do, in 3 lots, at $2.00; 400 do at $2.02; 200 sacks and 125 brls at $2.05; 410 sacks at $2.12½; 340 do at $2.15, and 300 at $2.25 per bush. Corn—Steady. Sales of 430 sacks yellow at $1.38; 200 do white at $1.32; 137 do yellow at $1.35, [illegible]

PROVISIONS.—Lard—Sales of 25 tierces No. 1 at 19c. Tallow—No transactions. Prices nominally at 16c.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Oct. 3.

FLOUR—Dull and lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 31,150 bu. Market irregular and 10@15c lower. Sales this morning 40,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at $1.45@1.46; 3,500 bu No 1 do at $1.46@1.46½. Sales on 'change 50,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.37@1.45; 500 bu No 2 do at $1.35. Market at the Newhall House this evening firm. $1.40@1.41 offered for No. 1 spring, and $1.42 asked.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday Evening, Oct. 3.

UP—Twilight, Skylark, Monticello, Stoet, Midnight, W. G. Brown.

DOWN—None. Wind southeast.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

CLEARED, Sunday, 2d.—Terror, Lockport, 4,000 telegraph poles; Morning Light, Ottawa, 141 tons coal; Yorktown, Marseilles, light; Anaway, Lasalle, 75,000 feet lumber and 8,000 lath.

CLEARED 3d.—J. L. Alexander, Peoria, 40,000 feet lumber; Lady Franklin, Lemont; Elizabeth, Lockport; W. S. Gurnee, Lemont; S. F. Gale, do; Cooperage, do; Dirigo, Frisco; Monte Cristo, Ottawa, 40,000 feet lumber.

ARRIVED, Sunday, 2d—W. S. Gurnee, Lemont, 45 yards dimension stone; Ocean Wave, do, 30 yards dimension stone; Lady Franklin, Lemont, 25 yards rubble stone; S. F. Gale, do, 30 yards rubble stone; Shamrock, Lasalle, 100 tons coal from Rock Run; Drill, Morris, [illegible]

ARRIVED, the 3d—H. G. Gaylord, Lockport, 4,100 bu oats, [illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Monday evening, Oct. 3.

COTTON—Dull and without decided change. Sales at $1.20@1.22 for middling.

FLOUR—State and western dull and heavy, and 25@30c lower. Sales at $7.75@8.25 for extra State; $8.50@8.60 for choice do; $9.00@9.25 for extra round-hoop Ohio; and $9.20@11.25 for trade brands—closing heavy with no buyers at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower at $1.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy and 3@5c lower; amber Michigan at $1.90; and new choice spring at $1.75. Rye quiet. Corn heavy and 1@2c lower, at $1.57 for mixed western; closing heavy with no buyers above $1.56. Oats dull and drooping at 80@82c for western.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar dull and heavy; Cuba 18c. Molasses dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 51c; refined in bond steady at 66c.

WOOL—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Opened decidedly firmer and closed heavy at $40.00@40.50 for new mess, cash, and regular way, closing at $40.50 cash; $39.00@39.50 for prime mess; 1,000 brls new mess delivered from October 20th to November 30th, buyer's option at $40.50; and 1,000 brls do, deliverable by November 10th, same option at $40.75. Beef steady and about previous prices for prime. Beef hams dull and nominal. Cut meats steady at 17@19½c for shoulders, and 19@21c for hams. Lard firmer, at 19½@21c for very inferior to prime kettle rendered, latter price an extreme. Butter, dull and heavy at 38@42c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State. Cheese, quiet at 15@18½c.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Monday evening, Oct. 3.

MONEY—Easy and quiet, at 7 per cent.

STERLING—Dull; [illegible]

GOLD—Irregular and excited, opening at 191¼, advancing to 193½; declining to 188¾, advancing to 191⅜, and closing at 191⅞.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. LOANS—[illegible]

STOCKS—Heavy, U. S. 6s '81 Coupons 105; do 5-20s Coupons 108¼; do 10-40 Coupons 96¾; Treasury notes 7 3-10, 105¼; U. S. 6s, 1 year certificates, 95; [illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.

Prices of mining stocks in Boston to-day: Copper Falls 22; Franklin 49; [illegible]; Huron 3; Isle Royale 12; Minnesota 20; Northwestern, no bid; Pewabic 3; Rockland 9¾.

The Foreign Markets.

[Per Steamer Peruvian.]

[By Telegraph.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23,

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds continue flat and heavy; discounts unchanged; demand moderate and tending to greater ease. The Cotton failure at Havre is that of C. Doss. The liabilities are heavy. A large amount of business in United States securities was transacted. On the Jura's news they advanced to 50, but with considerable sales, relapsed to 42½. Illinois Central receded to 37, but afterward reached 39.

GREENCASTLE, Sept. 23.—London Corn Market.—Slow sale for English and foreign wheat and corn, and prices slightly lower. Prices for all articles unaltered from last rates. Sugar steady. Coffee, rice, tea, saltpeter and tallow unchanged. There was a thin attendance on the corn market, with slow sales, at 2 per cental lower.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, and prices easier. Sales of 5,000 bales for speculation, and 1,500 for export.

GLASGOW. Iron market steady. Consols 88¼.

The Peruvian also brings the following:

Richardson & Spence and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour easier. Wheat partially declined 1@2d. Sales at 8s@8s 3d for choice red. Corn heavy, and declined [illegible]. Sales of mixed at 28s 6d. Bigland, Athaya & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report beef dull. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon firm. Lard has an upward tendency. Sales at 48s@49s. Butter firm. Tallow quiet and steady.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	8:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:50 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	10:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*9:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)		
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	*6:00 p.m.	*6:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.	†10:30 p.m.
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	10:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*8:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*10:15 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Mail Express	*7:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	10:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*9:40 p.m.	10:35 a.m.

(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:30 p.m.	4:35 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	8:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York via Allentown			1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	2:35 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	7:30 p.m.	6:10 a.m.
(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	7:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*6:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acco'n	*6:15 p.m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" " "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p.m.
" " "	*4:00 p.m.	*6:20 p.m.
" " "	*6:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:24 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 29th, by the Rev. Robt. L. Collier, DIEDRICH KIRCHHOFF and Mrs. LIZZIE COOK KIRCHHOFF, all of Chicago. No cards.

In this city, by the Rev. J. H. Leonard, Mr. HUGH MAC MILLAN and Miss ANNA B. MAC KAY, all of this city.

In this city, Sept. 29th, by Rev. W. C. Jackson, Mr. JAMES MOWAT, Ship Carpenter, and Miss ELIZABETH BAIN, both late of Wick, Caithnessshire, Scotland.

At Canal Dover, Ohio, on Thursday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Farrah, Lieut. WM. QUINTON, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and MATTIE J., daughter of Hon. J. W. Newburgh.

DIED.

In this city, at his residence, 139 West Washington street, on Sunday evening, 2d inst., JOHN B. KING, Esq., aged 35 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren streets, at 1 P. M. this day. A special train will convey his remains to Rosehill Cemetery at 2:30 P. M., from Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot.

In this city, Oct. 2d, FRANKIE, only son of William M. and Abbie A. Jewell, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral services this afternoon at 1 o'clock, at 91 Carroll street. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Bath (Maine) papers please copy.

In this city, on the 2d inst., ELIZABETH W. HEAD, wife of Dr. A. W. Head, aged 35 years.

Funeral services will be held at his residence, 329 Wabash avenue, this day (Oct. 4th), at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, on the 3d inst., ALLEN ROBBINS, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Briggs House to-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

At Big Creek, Monroe Co. Wis., on the 29th ult., HATTIE E. SAWYER, eldest daughter of M. W. Sawyer, Esq., of Palatine, Ill., aged 21 years.

Native Wines.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.
NATIVE WINES

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, the Imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table use, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine, unless they have our label on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all Druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River St., Chicago.

Lost.

LOST—Last Friday morning, in the vicinity of the Tremont and Sherman Hotels, on Randolph or Dearborn streets, the discharge papers of Charles Martin, of the 3d Illinois Cavalry, Co. H. The finder will confer a favor and receive the thanks of the owner by returning them to this office.

LOST—Last Friday a liver colored Terrier Pup. Answers to the name of "VIC." The finder will receive two dollars reward by bringing him to 300 Ontario street.

LOST—On Clark street between Lake and Bryan Hall, a parcel containing a head dress and a piece of black lace. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving it at this office.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND E. P. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY.........Director of Amusements.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4th, will be presented the beautiful and thrilling play entitled

MIRIAM'S CRIME.

Bernard Reynolds.......... Mr. Frank Aiken
[illegible].......... John Dillon
[illegible].......... Bradley
[illegible].......... J. B. Perrin
Miriam.......... Jennie Hight.

GRAND FARCE.
To conclude with the new farce of
I COULDN'T HELP IT.
Kitty.......... Miss Lotta
In rehearsal a new comedy entitled UP AT THE HILLS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room.......... 25 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette.......... 35 cts.
Reserved Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette.......... 50 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (30 in number).......... 75 cts.
Private Boxes.......... $5 and $6.
Children under 12 years of age to Museum.......... 15 cts.
Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Carriages should call at 10¼.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last four nights of the Anglo-German Tragedian,
MR. D. E. BANDMANN,
Who has been nightly received with enthusiastic applause by large and critical audiences.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3d, Shakspeare's great Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello.... Mr. Bandman | Iago..... Mr. J. E. Nagle.
Tuesday—Last night of NARCISSE.
Monday—To conclude with the laughable farce of SWISS SWAINS.
Tuesday—To conclude with ETON BOY.
Wednesday—BENEFIT OF MR. MARBLE.
☞ Mr. Bandman will appear on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoon.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK.......... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH.......... Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW STARS! NEW ATTRACTIONS!!

Immense success of MR. C. E. COLLINS, the original cure.
Reappearance of MISS LOUISE ELMORE, Danseuse, Vocalist and Wire Performer.
MR. JOE MAIRS, general Ethiopian Comedian.
Monday Evening, Oct. 3d, first appearance of JOHNNY ALLAN, general Ethiopian Delineator and JOHNNY BOYD, Jig Dancer and Ethiopian Comedian.
SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress Circle, 35c; Private Boxes, $3.00 and $4.00; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commencing at 8 o'clock.

SPALDING & ROGERS'

GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,

Comprising the ELITE of the artists and choice of the Horses of their
FLOATING PALACE CIRCUS,
NEW ORLEANS CIRCUS,
NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUS,
AND RAILROAD CIRCUS,

Before the war, returned this spring from a two years' brilliant aquatic visit to the Capitals of South America and the West Indies bringing with them an addition of distinguished artists and elegant Horses from the other side of the Equator, will be exhibited in CHICAGO,

Cor. State and Twelfth Sts.,
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
October 6th, 7th and 8th,
At 2½ and 7½, afternoon and evening each day.

ADMISSION—Adults, 50 cents; Juveniles, 25 cents.

Amongst the artists are the following NOW FIRST APPEARING IN CHICAGO:
SENOR CARLOS DO CARMO,
DON ANTONIO MARQUEZ,
LA BELLE ANNIE,
LOS HERMANOS ROLLANDE,
SENOR GUILERMO ROLLANDE,
SENOR HENRIQUE ROLLANDE,
CARLOS W. FISH,
And the following always recognized American Stars:
MRS. J. WORLAND,
MRS. T. STEWART,
MR. W. DU[illegible]NA,
MR. BILLY PASTOR,
MR. THEODORE TOURNIAIRE,
MR. TOM STEWART,
MR. H. W. RUGGLES,
MR. CHARLES J. ROGERS.
In the Stud will be found the following Horses from the PAMPAS OF SOUTH AMERICA,
GANCHO, LA PLATA, ARGENTINA,
PAMPERO AND BELGRANO,
And the following celebrated
WELL-TRAINED NORTH AMERICANS:
HIRAM, the learned,
WILDFIRE, the untameable,
ZEPHYR, the comic,
BALAAM, the stupid.
And others of less note.

The arrival of the Ocean Circus will be heralded on Thursday by PROF. AUSTIN'S newly invented

Family Steam Carriage.

FOR COMMON ROADS.

Starting at 11½ A. M. from the corner of State and Twelfth streets, self-propelled down Twelfth to Michigan avenue, down Michigan avenue to Lake, up Lake to Market, up Market to Randolph, up Randolph to Clark, up Clark to Polk, up Polk to State, and up State to the place of exhibition. It will also be displayed gratuitously in full operation in the ring at every performance. It promises to supersede the use of horses in the Public Highways, travelling noiselessly and unweariedly thirty miles an hour on good thoroughfares, and is more safe and manageable than the gentlest carriage horse.
☞ For further particulars see posters and hand-bills.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
New and Second-hand Furniture,
CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

We will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 4th, 1864, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, the most extensive assortment of rich, new and second-hand furniture, consisting of Rich Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Sets, also Walnut do in reps and Hair Cloth, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Rosewood Book Cases and Secretaries, Parlor Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Hat Trees and Whatnots.

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut and Enamelled and Mahogany, with or without Marble Tops, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Lounges, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Extension Tables, in Oak and Walnut, elegant Marble Top Side Boards, in Oak, Refreshment Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Arm Chairs and C. S. Chairs, Sewing Chairs and Rockers, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cooking, Parlor and Chamber Stoves.

Also—25 boxes Champagne Cider, in pts. and qts.

Also—Two Show Cases, together with a variety of other goods too numerous to particularize. Goods carefully packed and shipped for buyers from the country. The above goods are well worthy the attention of buyers.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

115 CASES OF
Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street, 115 cases of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, and Women's Boots and Shoes. They are all fresh goods, now on the way from the East, and consist of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Double and hf. Double Sole Boots of various kinds. Also, Women's Boots and Shoes. These goods are expressly adapted to the wants of those wishing goods for the Fall and Winter Sales, and will be sold without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

FIRST CLASS IMPORTED
SHORT HORN CATTLE
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
AT LILL'S FARM

Near Northern City Limits of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Consisting of Bulls, Cows and Heifers.

These cattle were IMPORTED by Dr. Phillips, the present owner, at a great expense, as the foundation of a Herd, which he intended to establish in this country, but owing to family bereavements he has abandoned that intention, and now offers the lot for public sale. They have been carefully selected by good judges, from amongst the first Herds in Great Britain, are of the latest and most fashionable blood, and have English herd book pedigrees.

The Bulls used in the Herds from which they came are Marshal Beresford [illegible], all of the far famed

Booth Blood.

Such a chance for any person wishing to commence a Herd, or renew their stock, is rarely met with in this country. Catalogues may be had by application to Mr. WM. ROA, Chicago, or at the Prairie Farmer Office, 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Parties attending sale will find good conveyance on North Clark street cars to Wright's Grove, only a few blocks from the place of sale.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms, with board, may be obtained at 295 So. Clark street, only a few moments' walk from the Post Office. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A pleasant unfurnished front parlor, suitable for a gentleman and lady, to rent with board, at 266 West Randolph street. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated at 30 South Clinton street. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—A suit of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let with board, pleasantly located one block from horse cars, a short distance west of Union Park. Address Post Office Drawer 5914.

BOARDING.—One room suitable for two gentlemen, at 64 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Randolph street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—A suite of pleasant front rooms, (unfurnished) to rent with good board, at 148 Madison street, only two blocks from the Postoffice. A few day boarders wanted also. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant front room, either furnished or unfurnished, with board in a private family, West division, near street cars, by addressing "G," Box 1993, Chicago. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A large front parlor (unfurnished) with board for a gentleman and wife, can be procured on Wabash avenue, north of Van Buren street, by addressing P. O. Box [illegible].

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—the only reliable cheap Machine in the market. Price $5. Very liberal terms offered to agents. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 8, Cleveland, O., or call at Room No. 8, Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington.

WANTED—Agents to sell a handsome View of Camp Douglas, in colored Lithograph, embracing the entire camp and surrounding objects of interest. A liberal discount to Agents. For particulars apply at 36 Portland Block (office of O. P. Randall, Architect) or by letter with stamp to JENNINGS & CO., Post Office Box 2990, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils and 30 things by which $100 a month can be made. I always have the best selling goods for agents in the West. Send stamp and get our new circular. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 56 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents at liberal salaries. Inquire at 177 Lake street.

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. I am manufacturing and prepared to furnish them to the trade at the following rates:
Star Badge Pins.......... $[illegible] per 100
Shield Badge Pins.......... 10.00
Rosette Badge Pins.......... [illegible]
Photograph Badge Pins.......... [illegible]
Large Solid Metal Medals.......... [illegible]
Small Watch Charm Medals.......... [illegible]
Photograph Ribbon Medals.......... [illegible]
Also Medals of GRANT and SHERMAN, at $10 per 100. A complete set of 27 one different samples sent by mail for $2. A single Medal or Pin, 15 cents. JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 39th edition in the bindery; MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest; and Rev. Dr. BOYNTON'S great work, "ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 119 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A few more agents can find steady and profitable employment in selling "BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE," a book of 1760 royal octavo pages, illustrated with 1600 beautiful engravings, forming a clear and full account of nearly every known species in the world. Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. Address HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West, to act as agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns for cutting Ladies' Dresses, and all kinds of clothing. Sure to sell in every family. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, up stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 5596.

WANTED—1000 Agents in every part of the United States. The Auburn Publishing Co. offer unequaled inducements to agents, male and female, to sell their popular subscription books. Good agents are making clear of expenses from $75 to $80 per week. Send for catalogue of books and prices. H. T. KING & Co., 81 Dearborn street, room No. 9. P. O. Drawer 6276, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents, $50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $5. It will stitch hem, fell tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully. We will pay from $50 to $150 per month, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address with stamp E. T. BUSH & Co., 81 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell our Great Campaign Prize Package. Thousands selling daily. Beats everything of the kind ever produced. Also the great Book for the times, the Mirror of Modern Democracy. Every Republican will buy it. Sent by mail on receipt of $1.25. For terms to agents call on or address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 S. Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents Wanted. Good reliable men wanted in every county in the West, to sell the best books for agents published. We want none but the best of men. Liberal commissions given. Address CLARKE & CO., 82 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. (They are worth $100 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEPOSS, 83 Nassau-st., N. Y., Room 4.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—300 tons of the best Prairie Hay, in stacks near I. C. R. R. station, or would make contract to deliver the same at Chicago, Well pressed. Apply or direct to J. LOMBINOTO, 274 S. Clark st.

FOR SALE—A large Mare, five years old, perfectly sound, warranted to work well double or single. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 131 West Lake street, between 9 and 11 o'clock to day only.

FOR SALE—Grocery. A first-class Family Grocery, on a desirable corner, now doing a good business. The stock and fixtures, dwelling house and barn, will be sold at a bargain. A. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 82 Washington street, Room 4.

FOR SALE—Two Steam Boilers, each 26 feet long 42 inches diameter, and two flues, with fire front, grate, bars, &c., complete. New and in perfect order. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A Siding Mill, in good working order, POWNEY'S PATENT. Can be seen at steam mill, 329 Canal street, between Harrison and Polk streets. Also a good work horse for sale. E. G. GOODWILLIS.

FOR SALE—A Sale and Boarding Stable. A good barn and lease. Doing a good business in this city. Inquire of B. T. LEE, No. 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A Sash and Door Factory. Address "Good Chance," this office.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Mill House and machinery in Blue Island. Inquire of B. DIXON, 206 West Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—100 yards of best quality Brussels Carpet, at half its present value. Warranted perfect. Call at WALLIS BRO'S, 117 Lake street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Slaughtering and Rendering establishment on the South Branch, with engine, boiler, tanks, &c. Will lease lot for a term of years at a low rate. For particulars inquire of A. J. HOAGLAND, 124 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—20 Horse Engine and Boiler, in splendid condition. Also one 12 horse stationary and one 10 horse portable, all in good running order. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—2,000 Overcoats. Dark blue, black and grey cloth Overcoats, with capes. An excellent article, for sale cheap for cash, or part cash and balance in other property. Samples may be seen at my office, No. 161 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. G. D. DICKINSON.

FOR SALE—One Horizontal Steam Engine, cylinder 8½ bore by 16 inch stroke; flue boiler 14 feet long, 36 inches in diameter, one 14 inch flue price $750. One Horizontal Steam Engine, cylinder 5½ inch bore by 10 inch stroke, flue boiler—price, $450. For further particulars address "ENGINE," Box 73, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE—One 12 horse power Portable Engine, nearly new, of Eastern manufacture. Inquire of GEMMER & HALL, 182 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store doing a good business, in a thriving town, with a large country trade around it. Price $[illegible]. Address P. O. Box 98, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—Steam Saw Mill or Machinery, at the head of the upper rapids on the Mississippi river. Engine 15 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, two boilers, double flue, 26 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, muly, rotary and lath saws. Also a Shingle machine. All in complete order. Will trade for logs or lumber, or will sell cheap for cash. Will sell boilers and engine separate, or any other part of the machinery if desired. Address SHEPPARD & GATES, Port Byron, Ill.

FOR SALE—2,500 tons of Upland Prairie Hay, Beater pressed. Address GEORGE W. GREEN, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Grocery doing a first class business. The building and lease of ground will be sold if desired. For particulars inquire on the premises, corner Wood and Lake sts., or to L. H. O'CONNOR, at Smith & Frank's, 49 River street.

FOR SALE Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 150 bbls. of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address PETROW & SONS, Princeton.

FOR SALE—Valuable Stave and Lumber Mill. In consequence of the demands of other business, the proprietors offer for sale their Stave and Lumber Mill, situated in one of the most desirable points in the Northwest, with access to market by water and railroad. Ample mill, engine power, ground room, and all facilities. Water front 300 feet. Machinery now making 5,000 dressed heads, staves and heading, and 15,000 feet of lumber per day. Oak and pine timber in abundance. Perfect title. A good customer will be treated with on liberal terms, and can at once enter upon a running and paying business. Reference, as to character of manufactures, and all particulars of the business, is made to JONES & CHAPIN, Dealers in Staves and Cooperage, Chicago.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Fifteen Farms. Also an answer to 150 letters in short. Describe accurately by letter the kind of a Farm wanted. If you wish your Farm sold send me full description. E. H. CUMMINGS, 128 Clark st.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Kendall county, five miles from Aurora, one of the best improved farms in the State containing 160 acres, with new house and large barn, at a bargain for a few days.

We want to purchase for CASH a good Farm of about 100 acres, in or near Kane county. Cost not to exceed $40 per acre, and must be near market, schools, &c. Call on or address SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 9 Telegraph Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A good Farm of 180 Acres—10 acres Timber. Good House and Barn, both new; good water, not over 20 miles from the City, located in Wheaton, Dupage Co., Ill. Terms Half Cash, and the balance payable in one year. Apply on the premises above described. MADAS KRIEGO.

FOR SALE, AT BRYAN HALL REAL ESTATE OFFICE. The Jefferson Hotel in the Village of Jefferson, eight miles from Chicago. The house, standing upon three village lots, is 47 feet front exclusive of kitchen, with barn, sheds, &c. This is a good stand for business, well patronized by excursionists from the city, and altogether a good chance for a man of moderate means. Price, $4,500.

FOR SALE—A full quarter section (160 acres) in Allegan county, Michigan, near the mouth of Kalamazoo river three and one half miles from boat landing, heavily timbered with hemlock, maple, oak, beech, elm and sycamore. Title perfect, and will be sold at a bargain ($1000 per acre,) if applied for soon. Inquire of WM. SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—A valuable Hotel Property. The Hardy House, situated between the Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landing in the City of Lasalle. The house is three stories, with a good Basement, suitable for Saloon or Billiard Rooms, thirty-three lodging rooms, with commodious dining room, office and reading room, parlors a large and convenient kitchen, in which is one of Bangs best kitchen ranges, a large bath room, &c., &c. The house is supplied with good pure water from an unfailing spring, which can be distributed to all parts of the house. In short, the house is supplied with most of the modern conveniences necessary for a first class Hotel. Will be sold with or without the Furniture. The decease of Mr. Hardy renders the sale necessary, and it will be sold on desirable terms.

For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardy, on the premises, A. Cass, bell, of Lasalle; Sprague, Preston & Co., Chicago; or Jno. H. Preston, St. Louis. JNO. H. PRESTON, Trustee. LASALLE, [illegible].

FOUND—A White Pony, about twelve hands high. The owner can get the same at Seventeen street, second block from Division street, at JOHN HOHFLING.

Wanted.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—A neatly furnished [illegible] room for one or two single gentlemen, [illegible] dress "M W," Box 2434.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] in a Stationery store by a young [illegible] two years' experience, or in [illegible] or Commission office. Address [illegible] office.

WANTED—Two canvassers [illegible] Life Insurance. Liberal [illegible] Address, with real name [illegible] Box 3778, P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—By a family of [illegible] without children, a [illegible] with modern improvements [illegible] Unexceptionable reference [illegible] terms and location. Box [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman, [illegible] situation in a Wholesale [illegible] Has had several years' experience [illegible] &c. Best of reference given [illegible] Postoffice. "T O D," 86 West [illegible] interview can be had.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] nurse. Apply at MRS. BROWN'S, [illegible] and Adams sts.

WANTED—By an experienced Custom Cutter, a situation [illegible] would have no objection to go [illegible] town. Good references given. [illegible] P. O. Box 2488, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A girl for [illegible] housework in a family of [illegible] ply at Room 1 No. 124 Randolph st.

WANTED A situation [illegible] kitchen or chamber work in a private family. Apply at 116 Desplaines st.

WANTED—An active [illegible] to travel with samples [illegible] Address in first instance to "[illegible]" office, stating experience and [illegible]

WANTED—Laborers, [illegible] teamsters and tracklayers for the [illegible] Continuous work all winter. [illegible] monthly. Transportation given to [illegible] ply to J. H. PALM, 109 S. Clark st.

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] years of age, having [illegible] to copying papers and attending to [illegible] an office, desires to obtain a situation [illegible] fice in Chicago. Will accept a small [illegible] EDWARDS, Chicago Tribune Office.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] who wish to make $5 to $20 per day, [illegible] legitimate business, by a good [illegible] to give, are invited to call [illegible] Room 4, and examine [illegible] ventions of the age never before introduced [illegible] Western States. A rare opportunity [illegible] to enterprising men, with small or [illegible] make money either by traveling or [illegible] country. F. T. CUSHING, [illegible] No. 4.

WANTED—A situation by a young, healthy wet nurse. Apply at [illegible] BALKAM'S Intelligence Office, 71 [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a House worth from four to eight hundred [illegible] South or West sides, convenient to business [illegible] the city. Address P. O. Box 4360, or [illegible] Market-st.

WANTED—Four good men [illegible] posting and distributing bills. Apply [illegible] Chicago City Bill Posting and Distributing [illegible] Office 126 Dearborn st. Constant employment [illegible] good wages.

WANTED—To rent to a [illegible] couple, without children, two [illegible] front rooms, with board, [illegible] near 14th street. Address Box 2344.

WANTED—A Miller for [illegible] chant Mill, about forty miles from [illegible] Apply at 44 Franklin st., or address [illegible] Charlesville, Ill.

WANTED—Recruits and Volunteers for one year to fill the quota of [illegible] and county. The highest cash bounty [illegible] good men can have non-commissioned [illegible] tions. Boys, this is your last chance [illegible] street.

WANTED—Young Men for Army and Navy, to serve [illegible] tutes or volunteers for one year. You will receive the highest money that is paid [illegible] you are promised you will be paid [illegible] Dearborn street, LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who are drafted and wish to procure substitutes [illegible] 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. You [illegible] supplied at the lowest rates. If you [illegible] money, apply immediately. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c. [illegible] situations should apply at the Advertising [illegible] eral business Agency, 84 Dearborn street. [illegible] Situations now open. [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Porter. Good [illegible] Address Box 4337, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Partner by a [illegible] son who thoroughly understands [illegible] son's, Lee's and all the popular [illegible] the market, or he would dispose of [illegible] a compensation. A large trade [illegible] cago and [illegible] Address Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, [illegible] Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; [illegible] stors at $40 per month and rations; [illegible] per month and rations; Ox Drivers, [illegible] and rations. Free transportation [illegible] Chicago, Illinois. For further information [illegible] the Government Office, 133½ [illegible] Cairo, Illinois. C. M. BABCOCK, Government Agent.

WANTED—A man that will [illegible] my horse and wagon [illegible] himself, horse and wagon at [illegible] on Lake street. Call at No. 12 [illegible] tween 12 and 2, and after 6 o'clock in the [illegible]

WANTED—A young man [illegible] ougly acquainted with [illegible] single and double entry, [illegible] First class city references. Please address [illegible] 4779, Chicago, or Richmond Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—To sell a second hand Piano. Address "H," P. O. Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a shop to learn Machinist trade, by a [illegible] of steady habits and good character. [illegible] P. O. Box 49, Rockton, Winnebago Co., Ill.

WANTED—To inform everybody that I shall continue for [illegible] Retail Groceries at Wholesale Prices [illegible] stock at No. 4 Rush street. A fine stock [illegible] Teas will be sold at a great discount.

WANTED—To rent, by a gentleman and wife, one or two unfurnished rooms without board, within ten minutes walk of [illegible] street, pleasantly located either on the [illegible] North sides, Michigan or Wabash avenue [illegible] Address "E B," Tribune office.

WANTED—Men as Volunteers for Ninth Ward, Cook County, [illegible] will be paid, at 160 South Clark street [illegible] 1 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—One thousand [illegible] with money in hand from [illegible] hundred dollars, to commence a [illegible] from ten to twenty-five dollars per [illegible] ally at Room 14, No. 147 South Clark [illegible] go, Ill. Please do not write; [illegible] your letters, or if you must write, [illegible] Box 5649 and we will answer.

WANTED.—Two gentlemen [illegible] board in a private family [illegible] few or no other boarders. North [illegible] dress "M," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation by a first class book-keeper. Best of [illegible] Address "F B," Box 6394, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as accountant in a mercantile or [illegible] establishment, or as book-keeper [illegible] ing office by a person who has had [illegible] several years in each department. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 403.

To Rent.

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale, a handsome two-story [illegible] twelve rooms, 83 south Peoria street, [illegible] son and Monroe streets, one mile from [illegible] Furniture will be sold at a bargain [illegible]

TO RENT—Unfurnished Room with board suitable for gentleman and wife in a private family. References required. Inquire at 401 Michigan street.

TO RENT—A second floor room, with bed room and [illegible] Lake street, between Wells and Franklin, first door up stairs.

TO RENT—A desirable [illegible] suite of rooms, at 135 [illegible] of Madison.

TO RENT—A good [illegible] store on N. Clark street, [illegible] No. 109. Will be rented to a good tenant [illegible] of WILLIAM SCHAEFER, [illegible]

TO RENT—A [illegible] storeroom on [illegible] CO., 36 Lake-st, up [illegible]

TO RENT—A [illegible] house on North Clark street, [illegible] Cemetery. Lease expires the [illegible] given the 1st of November. [illegible] plies to G. H. WALKER, [illegible] corner North Clark and Water street.

TO RENT—Or For Sale, [illegible] to GEO. M. ADAMS, in Rear of [illegible] Water Street, Chicago.

TO RENT—50 New Pianos, a large assortment of Pianos, Organs for sale on the most favorable [illegible] KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

Real Estate—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Good House [illegible] Lot, 21 by 120 feet, on [illegible] of Union Park. Cottage for [illegible] and Lot on Leavitt street, [illegible] $2,800. Cottage House and Lot [illegible] west of Union Park. Price [illegible] ton street and Park avenue and [illegible] J. F. STARR, 126 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A $10,000 [illegible] avenue House for $7,000. [illegible] STARR'S Real Estate Office.

FOR SALE—$800. [illegible] tage on a ground lease at [illegible] A dams street, a good and pleasant [illegible] Call on T. F. BALDWIN, 144 [illegible] No. 9.

FOR SALE—Residence on Graceland road, half a mile [illegible] limits. The house is an entirely [illegible] house of 9 rooms. Lot contains [illegible] Will be sold low. Immediate [illegible] ALSO—A number of Houses and [illegible] all divisions of the city. [illegible] Farms. SAMUEL A. [illegible] Real Estate Agent, No. 4 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Lot on [illegible] avenue, near Sixteenth street, [illegible] ply to E. B. ABERCOT & CO., 71 [illegible]

FOR SALE Or exchange [illegible] farming land, nearly a quarter [illegible] central part of the City of [illegible] house. Worth $6000, and [illegible] $1800 on it that will rent for [illegible] The only vacant lots in the [illegible] The First National Bank and [illegible] brook and from the [illegible] Galesburg, Illinois.

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—[illegible] reward for thief and horse, or [illegible] the horse—a dapple gray [illegible] well built, in good condition, [illegible] about 1,100 lbs., tail rather [illegible] by whipletrees. Was taken [illegible] in rear of Lasalle street [illegible] half past 12 o'clock. The [illegible] Rear Bryan Hall [illegible] A. SAUER, Architect.